

DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE AGENCY SAYS MIG-23'S DOUBLED AT ETOROFU

OW290351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 29 KYODO -- More than 10 Soviet MIG-23 fighters flew to the air base on the Russian-held northern island of Etorofu early this week, doubling the number of the planes deployed there since last month, the Defense Agency said Thursday.

The agency said Air Self-Defense Force radars detected about 10 MIG-23's, the Soviet mainstay fighter that have a range capable of covering the Japanese capital of Tokyo from Etorofu, flying to the Tennei air field at the base on Sunday. Several more MIG-23 fighters were added on Monday, the agency said.

This means that the Soviet air base on Etorofu, just off the eastern coast of Hokkaido, has 20-odd MIG-23 fighters, including about 10 of the planes already deployed there on August 22, it said.

Defense Agency officials said the new deployment indicated the Soviet readiness to carry through its plan to beef up its military capability in the Far East despite the intensified denunciation by other countries of the Soviet Union for shooting down an unarmed South Korean jumbo jet early this month.

The officials said they could not tell if the MIG-23's were to be deployed on Etorofu, on a permanent basis. But they said the MIG-23's were flown to Etorofu to replace about 20 MIG-17's which were deployed there between 1966 and 1981 and to counter the projected U.S. deployment of F-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base in Aomori Prefecture starting in 1985.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL: USSR 'MAY HAVE RECOVERED' BODIES

OW290337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 29 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry official said Thursday the Soviet Union may have recovered human remains from a downed Korean Air Lines jumbo jet in the northern Sea of Japan.

Minoru Tamba, chief of the ministry's Division of Soviet Affairs, made the remarks in a briefing to senior government officials on his trip earlier this week to Sakhalin to pick up five crates of personal effects and aircraft debris from the Soviets.

"The general feeling among those involved in the search operation is that the Soviets have apparently recovered human remains and disposed of them secretly because the bodies look too ghastly," Tamba told the meeting of parliamentary vice ministers.

Takao Fujinami, deputy chief Cabinet secretary, however, told reporters after the meeting that Tamba's statement was based on the impression of the officials involved in the search for the aircraft wreckage and does not represent the government position.

Tamba, who led a seven-member joint Japan-U.S. team for the trip to the Soviet fishing town of Nevelsk on southern Sakhalin, also told the sub-cabinet session that his group had deliberately delayed the hand-over procedures in a bid to grill the local Soviet authorities over the salvage operation, officials said. The Soviet officials wanted to complete the hand-over ceremony as soon as possible but the Japanese side fired a lot of questions and the whole proceeding took about five hours, Tamba told the meeting.

On the search for the "black box" of the Korean airliner, Tamba said the Americans have yet to pinpoint the exact location although they apparently know the general area where the vital instrument lies.

MORE ON RESUMPTION OF JAPAN-USSR FLIGHTS

OW290225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 29 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Thursday reopened their regular flights two weeks after the Japanese Government suspended them in protest against the shooting down of a South Korean airliner with 269 passengers and crew aboard by a Russian fighter September 1.

But travel agencies on which the suspension of the flights had a direct impact suffered a loss of money and the cancellation of tourists, agencies officials said.

Government officials said an Aeroflot passenger airliner from Moscow landed at the New Tokyo International Airport Thursday, the first since Japan banned the flights September 15. A Soviet jetliner and a Japan Air Lines (JAL) airliner were to fly to Rome and Paris via Moscow Thursday.

But officials said the government intends to continue bans on non-scheduled Aeroflot flights to Japan and the use of Soviet passenger airplanes by public servants for a while.

Meanwhile, a director of the Japan-Soviet Tourist Bureau, Inc., the largest travel agency for Soviet trips, said about 300 travellers cancelled Russian journeys, adding that the company suffered deficits when paying penalties for cancellations.

The Japan Travel Bureau, which dropped the trips for four groups to the Soviet Union, including one to Sakhalin for visits to graves, said it is anxious about the future impact of the flight suspension on overseas journeys because tourism develops only in peace time. But JAL officials said the ban on flights did not cause a drop of the number of passengers as JAL converted passengers to special flights and other routes. The Aeroflot Tokyo office also said flights after October 1 are booked full.

TRADE CONFERENCE WITH USSR TO BE HELD 13 OCT

OW281115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 28 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to convene a session of the bilateral trade conference in Moscow from October 13, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The working-level session was originally scheduled to be held October 4, but was delayed "for technical reasons," ministry sources said.

The official, who wished not to be named, said the Japanese Government is willing to maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union, despite the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner, an act which Japan has strongly denounced.

The three-day session will deal with problems concerning bilateral trade relations. Government officials of the foreign, finance, international trade and industry as well as agriculture, forestry and fisheries ministries will participate in the meeting, he said.

U.S. DEMANDS JAPANESE STEPS TO PROMOTE IMPORTS

OW290213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 29 Sep 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Washington Sept 28 KYODO -- The United States urged Japan Wednesday to consider importing Alaskan coal as a "specific and quickly effective" step to open its market wider to imports and correct the bilateral trade imbalance.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige also requested in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno that the state-run Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) further expand its foreign procurements particularly of communications satellites. In addition, Baldrige expressed concern about the Tokyo government's policy to aid recession-battered industries like aluminum, petrochemical, paper-pulp, caustic soda and soda ash, and suggested that competitive U.S. firms be allowed to do business more actively in those areas.

A Japanese spokesman said the commerce secretary made the proposals as what he called "specific and quickly effective" measures to promote Japan's imports of American products and to ease the tension caused by the chronic trade imbalance in Japan's favor, which this year is expected to swell to a record \$20 billion.

In response to Baldrige's proposal on Alaskan coal, Uno was non-committal, other than to say, "Japan would like to consider the problem with a mid- and long-term perspective," the spokesman said. Uno responded that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet will be making new efforts to expand imports but did not go into details about a package of import promotion steps to be unveiled in mid-October.

Baldrige, while hailing the Japanese Government's previous market-opening measures, warned of moves in congress to submit legislation aimed at countering Japan's "industry targeting" policies, the spokesman said.

Uno met with the commerce secretary shortly after arriving here from Ottawa where he attended a two-day quadrilateral trade ministers conference of America, Canada, the European Community and Japan. The Japanese Cabinet minister also conferred with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock in Ottawa Tuesday evening and agreed to start full-scale talks on an extension of the Japanese auto export restraint pact for a fourth year.

Uno and Baldrige agree, the Japanese spokesman later said, that the two countries continue discussions about industrial policy to avoid misunderstanding.

The two leaders also hailed efforts by the U.S.-Japan high technology working group which will produce a report on recommendations during its final meeting next month, the official added. Baldrige expressed the hope that U.S. semiconductor firms hope to secure "a reasonable share" in the Japanese market. Japanese officials said the government will eliminate the current 4.2 percent tariffs on semiconductors in April next year.

The commerce secretary called for expansion of NTT's foreign procurements of hardware in the telecommunications satellite field. A Japanese ministry official noted that Japan spent yen 25 billion (\$105.5 million) for the development of a satellite called Sakura No. 2.

Baldrige lamented the inability of U.S. companies to increase their shares in structurally depressed industries in Japan, the officials said. Uno proposed in reply that the bilateral trade facilitation committee look into any specific case if an American company encounters difficulty in penetrating the depressed industries in Japan, they said.

After meeting Baldrige at the Commerce Department, Uno conferred briefly with Wallen Wallis, the State Department's undersecretary for economic affairs.

Uno and his wife Hiroko later attended a dinner given in their honor by Brock and his wife at Blair House, the presidential guest house.

Uno will meet with Brock Thursday, but Japanese officials travelling with him said they will not discuss the auto issue. The meeting will be followed by [a meeting with] Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-West Virginia). The Uno group will leave for home Friday and arrive in Tokyo Saturday.

Car Export Quota Discussed

OW281257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sep 28 KYODO -- Japan is moving to extend its "voluntary" restraint on car exports to the United States beyond next March 31 by expanding the current annual quota of 1.68 million units to 1.8-2 million, government sources said Wednesday.

The move followed an indication by International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno that Japan is prepared to extend the three-year-old curb for a fourth year.

Uno made the indication in Ottawa, Canada, after he agreed with U.S. Special Trade Representative William Brock to settle the issue before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Tokyo in November.

The planned extension will probably be limited to one year, the source said, adding attention will be focused on the size of a new quota.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which in effect fixed the present individual quotas for Japanese automakers, wants to secure at least 1.8 million cars as a new ceiling, a figure equivalent to the record annual shipments to the United States in fiscal 1980, MITI sources said. The export restraint started in fiscal 1981.

As reasons for seeking a quota increase, the sources cited improving U.S. car sales, growing American automotive industry profits and falling unemployment in the industry. This year's new car sales in the United States are certain to top the pre-restraint level of 10 million units, they said.

The big three automakers -- General Motors Corp. (GM), Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. -- are expected to chalk up record net profits totaling \$6 billion this year, the sources said. The number of jobless U.S. auto workers has been almost halved to 138,000 from a peak of 269,000, they added.

The new export quota is not expected to include cars GM's two Japanese affiliates plan to supply to the parent company. Isuzu Motors Ltd. plans to ship 200,000 cars and Suzuki Motor Co. 80,000 a year, beginning in fiscal 1984, which starts April 1. With Chrysler seeking an increase in the annual supply of 100,000 cars from Mitsubishi Motors Corp., a senior MITI official said the issue will essentially be a tug-of-war around the two million-unit quota level.

But some government sources called attention to the fact that Brock did not formally request extension of the restraint, which they said suggested the U.S. Government has not yet reached a conclusion on the matter. In view of the recovery in the U.S. auto industry, some quarters in the American Government and Congress do not see the need for continued import restrictions, the sources said. The Reagan administration "is swaying back and forth" without a consensus on whether to seek extension of the curb, they added.

SPECIAL SECURITY UNIT SET FOR 'CARL VINSON' VISIT

OW290229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Sept 29 KYODO -- The Nagasaki prefectural police headquarters, which has enforced round-the-clock patrols of key military installations over the past week, announced Thursday it has set up a special security task force to deal with the port visit of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson.

The special task force, headed by Takashi Saito, chief of the Nagasaki prefectural police, will be based at the Sasebo police station, a police spokesman said.

Officials said 1,800 police officers will be arriving in Sasebo Thursday afternoon as reinforcements for the local security forces. Altogether, police will be mobilizing a total of 3,300 men to protect the American aircraft carrier which is scheduled to put into Sasebo port on Saturday for a short port call.

Police in Sasebo began round-the-clock patrols around ammunition dumps and other U.S. military facilities and power stations Wednesday last week.

OFFICIAL WELCOMES CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN LEBANON

OW281135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 28 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday welcomed a ceasefire agreement between warring parties in Lebanon, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Yoshio Hatano, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, told Lebanese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Jad Sa'id al-Hassan the ceasefire agreement would put an end to the tragic situation for the time being, according to the officials.

Hatano expressed hope the agreement would make the first step toward the solution of mounting problems, including the recovery of the nation's sovereignty, reconstruction of public order and withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, the officials said. He also urged the Lebanese Government to make constructive efforts together with domestic factions for a genuine national reconciliation.

Al-Hassan was quoted as saying he would convey Hatano's message to his government, they said.

SINGAPORE PREMIER WELCOMES JAPAN'S AID WITH PROJECT

OW270151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0102 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Singapore Sept 26 KYODO -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew highly evaluated a recent Japanese Government decision to put up an additional yen 4.58 billion (\$19.08 million) for the joint petrochemical project.

He made the remark in a meeting with Japanese Ambassador to Singapore Hiromu Fukuda Monday. Lee had asked for an additional yen 27.9 billion (\$116.25 million) investment by Japan in the project when he met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last May.

The project is expected to be in the red for several years after a start-up and the Japanese side was reluctant to increase its stake. But the Japanese Government finally responded last Friday to the Singaporean request for a further yen 4.58 billion (\$19.08 million) investment. This means the Japanese Government's share in the project declines to 20 percent from the previous 30 percent. But the Singaporean side was satisfied with the Japanese answer since 33 Japanese companies led by Sumitomo Chemical Co. are to shoulder the burden for the remaining portion of the yen 27.9 billion request.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI COMMENTS ON TIES WITH PRC, U.S.

OW221153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi said Thursday his party and China's Communist Party would seek ways to further develop present friendly relations between the two countries.

Ishibashi, schedules to leave Monday for a weeklong visit to China, said the 11-member delegation he heads is significant in that it is the first one to China since the JSP and the Communist Party established friendly ties last March.

In an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, the JSP chairman said the two parties hoped to create a new channel of relationship between Japan and China in addition to present diplomatic, economic and other levels.

The slightly-built, bespectacles leader of the country's No. 1 opposition party said he thinks there is some uncertainty about future relations between the two countries from a medium- or long-range point of view.

Changes in Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet ties can exert delicate influence on Sino-Japanese relations, he said. But the two countries should try to maintain and develop present friendship regardless of developments in China's ties with the two superpowers, Ishibashi said.

Japan and China should work together to help keep peace and promote economic growth in the Asian region, Ishibashi said.

Asked whether he has a plan to go to the United States, Ishibashi did not deny it but said it is not advisable to visit Washington without a definite purpose. The JSP chairman said he is ready to visit the United States if he is confident that he can achieve meaningful results by doing so.

Ishibashi, who succeeded Ichio Asukata as party head on September 7, also talked about his debate with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Diet (parliament) earlier this week and his stand regarding the coming Tokyo District Court decision on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka accused of taking yen 500 million (\$2 million) bribe from Lockheed, the American aircraft manufacturer. The court ruling will be handed down October 12.

Ishibashi, who advocates unarmed neutrality for Japan, said he hopes to have further debates with Nakasone, who calls for a stronger Japan.

On Monday, Ishibashi and Nakasone traded views on Japan's security policy at a lower house budget committee session. Ishibashi argued for a policy seeking national security through nonmilitary efforts, but Nakasone insisted on deterrence and balance of power.

Ishibashi said he wishes the debate has set a precedent for public verbal encounters between chiefs of the ruling party and the largest opposition party in the future. He said he has received favorable comments from an overwhelming majority of voters.

Ishibashi said Nakasone's deterrence and balance of power policy would mean Japan following an endless road of military buildup and that Nakasone failed to give any clear reply to fear about such a future.

All opposition parties must act in concert to press for a vote at the Diet on a resolution advising former Premier Tanaka to step down from his lower house seat after the district court ruling in the Lockheed affair trial, he said.

If the governing Liberal-Democratic Party wishes to vote down the resolution, [it can] do so as it holds a sizable majority in the house, he said. But voters will choose the better in general elections likely to be called within about 200 days from now, he said.

Ishibashi accused the Liberal-Democratic Party of failing to do its own house cleaning and of allowing Tanaka to continue to wield his strong influence in the party. Ishibashi said he hopes dissidents among the Liberal-Democrats will join the opposition camp to vote for the oust-Tanaka resolution. The JSP leader said his party favors early dissolution of the House of Representatives for general elections.

Ishibashi Departs for PRC

OW260901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 26 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, left for Beijing Monday afternoon, leading a party delegation for a visit until October 2 at the invitation of China's Communist Party. Ishibashi, who was elected JSP head earlier this month, and his group will have talks with Secretary Hu Qili and other Chinese party leaders from Tuesday. The JSP group will meet party General Secretary Hu Yaobang Thursday.

PREMIER'S POLL MEASURES ATTITUDES ON INTERNATIONAL TIES

OW250955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 25 KYODO -- The United States remains the most friendly country for Japanese, but more Japanese now want a status quo in their relations than closer ties, according to the results of an official opinion poll released Sunday.

The U.S. won support from a record high 39 percent of Japanese in the poll taken by the prime minister's office last June, up 5 percent over the previous year. This apparently reflects growing friendship among Japanese toward Americans after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's U.S. visit last January despite Japanese hesitation toward strengthened defense cooperation, diplomatic experts said. The poll, which preceded the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil airliner near Sakhalin, showed only 3 percent of Japanese liked the Soviets.

In the annual opinion poll on diplomacy, seventh in a series, 3,000 adults were interviewed throughout the country, and 2,317 or 77 percent offered effective responses.

When asked with which countries Japan should have the closest ties, an overwhelming 39 percent named the United States. Seventeen percent chose China, and 3 percent favored the Soviet Union. Eighty-two percent of the effective pollees replied they don't feel familiar with the Soviets, and three out of every four pollees don't think the two countries are on good relations. As a major reason for the sense of unfamiliarity, the majority cited the Soviet occupation of four tiny northern islands east of Hokkaido.

The survey showed South Korea is a rather remote country for Japanese, though geographically it stands very close -- 39 percent of the adults covered feel friendly and 51 percent not. The survey also revealed 42 percent of the respondents support Japanese cooperation in United Nations peacekeeping activities, down 2 percent from the previous poll. As to Japan's economic aid to developing nations, 37 percent of the respondents supported it, but 41 percent wanted to keep it at the present level -- the first reversal ever attributable to the domestic economic slump.

RADIO REPORT ON 472D MAC SECRETARIES' MEETING

SK281305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The 472d MAC Secretaries' meeting was held at Panmunjom on 27 September at the request of our side. Lodging a protest against the enemy side that the South Korean puppet army, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has heightened tension in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] by more brazenly perpetrating military provocations against our side and by carrying out the work of fortification projects in this area, our side urged the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement of Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side, at 2245 on 23 August when the 421st MAC meeting was held, the South Korean puppet army fired over 10 rounds of a large-caliber machinegun from a spot (?1,000 meters) south of Military Demarcation Marker No 0966 at our outpost opposite this spot. The bullets fired by the rascals fell around our outpost, threatening the safety of our personnel.

Following this armed provocation, our side sent a telephone message to the enemy side, lodging a stern protest against it and urged the enemy side to take action to stop similar provocations. In addition to denying this provocation, the enemy answered our demand by committing similar provocations more frequently.

At 1415 on 29 August, the South Korean puppet army fired over 10 rounds from a 12.7-millimeter machinegun from a spot 900 meters south of Military Demarcation Marker No 0829 at our outpost opposite this spot. At 1620 on 5 September, the South Korean puppet army fired over 10 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun at our side from a spot 1,350 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Marker No 1280 in the east sector of the frontline. From 1800 to 1900 on 10 September, it fired 120 rounds from a 12.7-millimeter machinegun from a spot 600 meters south of Military Demarcation Marker No 0722. At 2050 on 16 September, it fired over 50 rounds from a 57-millimeter recoilless rifle and a 12.7-millimeter machinegun from a spot 1,900 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Marker No 1181. At 0645 on 26 September, on the eve of this meeting, the South Korean puppet army fired scores of rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a spot 650 meters northeast [as heard] of Military Demarcation Marker No 0025 at our outpost opposite this spot, thus, committing a grave military provocation.

Because of the South Korean puppet army's firing of guns, the sound of gunfire has not stopped to roar even for a day in the DMZ. Had it not been for our self-restraint, this firing would have developed into military clashes between the two sides.

By frequently taking an offensive posture against our side, the enemy has heightened tension in the DMZ. At 1455 on 1 September, the South Korean puppet army assumed a firing posture by installing two recoilless rifles and three 12.7-millimeter machineguns at a spot 1,100 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Marker No 0450. Prior to this, at 1315 on 27 August, a large number of South Korean puppet army troops armed with automatic weapons simultaneously occupied a combat position under the command of an army officer at a spot 400 meters south of Military Demarcation Marker No 0035 and assumed an offensive posture against our side.

The enemy has accelerated the fortification of the DMZ by introducing various heavy and automatic weapons into this area through the mobilization of the South Korean Army troops. While continuing espionage activities by infiltrating SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the sky over our territory, the enemy infiltrated two military helicopters into the airspace over a spot approximately 1,650 meters east of Military Demarcation Marker No 0046 in the western sector of the frontline at 1500 on 26 September.

The cases of the enemy's violation of the armistice agreement and agreed provisions between the both sides in the DMZ and the MAC headquarters area numbered more than 2,000 from 21 August to 23 September.

Our MAC secretary said that, because of the frantic maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war, tension has been extremely heightened in our country and the danger of war has further increased.

On the eve of the 70th IPU meeting, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have fanned war zeal in South Korea by kicking up anticommunist rackets and have wickedly maneuvered to avert the anti-U.S. sentiment which has increased among the South Korean people into anticommunist sentiment. The enemy's continuous firing at our territory, its introduction of heavy and automatic weapons into the DMZ, and the construction of fortified positions on a large scale are all part of these maneuvers.

Denouncing the enemy side for heightening tension in the DMZ by more outrageously violating the armistice agreement, our MAC secretary strongly urged it to immediately stop this criminal act.

Instead of giving responsible assurances that our just demand would be met, the enemy craftily maneuvered to justify the intrusion of military helicopters on 26 September. When our MAC secretary strongly refuted this attempt by presenting scientific materials, the enemy secretary was tongue-tied, finding no words for excuses.

Our MAC secretary said that the unjust attitude which the enemy has taken at the meeting has revealed its dark, hidden intention of turning the southern portion of the DMZ into a combat position against our side and of continuously committing military provocations. Our MAC secretary said that, if the enemy is interested in easing tension, it should demolish fortifications it has built in the DMZ in outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and should take out of the DMZ the heavy and automatic weapons it has illegally introduced into this area and that it should give assurances that it will not commit military provocations against us.

In conclusion, saying that our side is vigilantly watching the reckless, provocative maneuvers of the enemy side, our MAC secretary warned that, if the enemy, while further turning the southern portion of the DMZ into a fortified position, continues military provocations without meeting our demand, it will take total responsibility for all the consequences of these provocations.

CHON'S WARNING ON SOUTHWARD INVASION DENOUNCED

SK280502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Puppet Chon Tu-hwan recently summoned several dozen "men of distinguished services for civilian defense" including "tong civilian defence corps heads" to Chongwadae and raised an outcry over "southward invasion" and threw together balderdash about "security" and "defence of the right to existence." NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary Wednesday says:

The hue and cry over fictitious "southward invasion" raised again by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is another crafty artifice to justify the war moves of his clique and divert elsewhere the voice of sharp criticism and denunciation of them by public opinion at home and abroad which is growing louder with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

All the more shameless of the puppet is that he cried for "security" and "defense of the right to existence." It is the height of sarcasm for him to reel off about "defense of the right to existence" while keeping South Korea under a harsh military fascist system and oppressing and exploiting the people.

The puppet's cries for "security" and "defence of the right to existence" reflect the crisis of his "power."

The South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy is now gaining strength day by day. The puppet is further isolated from and rejected by many countries and peoples of the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a nutshell, intends to bridge over the crisis of his rule and maintain and strengthen the fascist dictatorship under the pretext of "defence of the right to existence."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his sinister intention to hasten war preparations when he called for the "invigoration" of "civilian defence training" and establishment of "cooperative system" with the puppet army and "reserve force" for "security." Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should act with discretion, clearly conscious that the anti-communist confrontation will only result in digging his own grave.

INCREASED SECURITY MEASURES IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK281221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Following the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique issued an "emergency alert duty order" to the police throughout South Korea to launch wholesale repression.

The fascist thugs are strictly guarding the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and other local ruling machines of the U.S. imperialists, all foreign diplomatic offices, tourist hotels and airports. And they dispatched an "explosion special investigation group" to Taegu to start a joint investigation of the "explosion case" together with puppet army units. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are also joining in it.

On the orders of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have intensified suppression to hold the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul. They have secretly moved and deployed long ago the 11th and 13th paratrooper brigades specially trained for putting down the riot to the areas around Kwangju where they fear the fierce struggle of the people may break out, and decided to reorganise the "Capital Garrison Command" into the "Capital Defence Command" and "drastically increase" its numerical strength in the near future in Seoul.

They are also scheming to frame up one more military repressive tool called "Homeland Defence Support Corps" which will play the role of the "mobile strike force" and mobilized even the puppet military police to the suppression of people from August 31 under the pretext of "establishment of traffic order."

The military fascists took fascist steps to mobilize the puppet army in cracking down upon people. And they held an "emergency meeting of chiefs of police stations" on September 3, at which they issued a new repressive order clamouring about "obstructions of seditious elements" and are now running wild in suppression.

Some time ago they mobilized more than 20,000 police in Seoul in "emergency crime prevention activity" to arrest and suppress people at random. The military hooligans planted many secret agents among students to shadow and watch their movement and are arresting and imprisoning students whom they dislike. Recently they expelled and disciplined more than 3,400 collegians at many colleges and universities in Seoul on the threshold of the new school-year term.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique are pulling down stalls and dwelling houses of poor inhabitants along the main streets and around markets in Seoul under the preposterous pretext of "impairing appearance" with the approach of the so-called "international conference."

Due to the repressive outrages of the fascist thugs, a terror-ridden atmosphere is sweeping Seoul and all other areas of South Korea and the indignation of the people at the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is smouldering throughout South Korea.

VRPR URGES MASSES TO OPPOSE DEFENSE CONTRIBUTION

SK270436 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] From November 1973 to the end of last year, the rulers squeezed 48.8 billion won from the people under the pretext of the so-called defense contribution. The rulers are purchasing military equipment with the money forcibly exacted from the people and are frenziedly engaged in preparations for a war of aggression against fellow countrymen. The Chon Tu-hwan ring even committed the unpardonable crime of Kwangju massacre.

Our masses should be keenly aware of the fact that the defense contribution imposed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is used against fellow countrymen, and should wage a struggle against the defense contribution drive.

KIM YONG-SAM STATEMENT ON DEMOCRATIZATION REPORTED

SK280554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] According to a foreign news agency report from Seoul, on 27 September 24 former South Korean political figures, including Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, issued a joint statement, signed by each of them, bitterly denouncing the oppressive fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and demanding democratization of the society.

The 5-point statement firmly called for release of all political prisoners, lifting of the step banning the political activities of some 300 politicians, rescission of all undemocratic laws which the former dictator and the Chon Tu-hwan ring concocted to suppress the basic rights of the people, guarantee of press freedom, and reinstatement of the dismissed professors, students, journalists, and workers.

The statement, in particular, held that the Constitution be revised to guarantee parliamentary democracy and to allow people to freely choose a government. The statement condemned Chon Tu-hwan making the National Assembly a fully formal thing.

Saying that the IPU general assembly to be held in Seoul October will not be welcomed because of the malfunction of the National Assembly, the statement stressed that, at a time when the parliamentary system is infringed, we cannot welcome the IPU general conference in South Korea.

Branding the series of serious money market scandals that have developed since last year as a product of the corrupt dictatorial system, the statement held that democratization is the only way to rooting out the horrible corruption of the infrastructure of the political power circles.

Saying that only democratization can extricate the nation from the present crisis, the statement declared that a firm unity will be achieved to struggle to attain this goal.

The statement was released at a press conference held on the day at the home of Kim Yong-sam in Seoul. Kim Yong-sam read the statement to reporters and other signatories of the statement were also present at the press conference, participated in by 20 reporters.

The foreign news agency report said that, among the signatories of the statement, in addition to former members of the New Democratic Party, there were former members of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party and former presidents of the defunct Socialist Party. Kim Yong-sam was reported to have told the reporters after reading the statement that, at an extremely difficult time when the political trial is being imposed as it is today, it was very hard to contact 24 persons and get their signatures.

Meanwhile, reporting on this, a foreign news agency said that this was the first time since the inauguration of the military regime in May 1980 that the politicians whose activities have been banned jointly signed a statement criticizing the Chon Tu-hwan regime for the suppression of democracy. The foreign news agency directed attention to this.

In addition, the Japan's YOMIURI SHINBUN correspondent in Seoul said that the statement of the former politicians is noteworthy because the issuance of the statement is a sign of the intensification of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan activities by the dissidents prior to the Seoul IPU general conference and Reagan's visit to South Korea.

VRPR COMMENTS ON KIM YONG-SAM'S STATEMENT

SK281430 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the statement issued by 25 former politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, demanding the democratization of society. As already reported, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, issues a statement jointly signed by over 20 former politicians at a press conference he held at his house on 27 September, bitterly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist, suppressive rule and demanding the democratization of society.

In this statement, they strongly demanded the release of all detained political prisoners, the lifting of the political ban against over 300 former politicians, the repeal of all non-democratic laws formulated by the previous dictator and by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring, and the revision of the current Constitution. This is a matchlessly just demand which reflects the desire and demand of our people for democracy and reunification and constitutes a most urgent task which should be immediately solved. It is very natural for the former politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, to point out in the statement that their first goal was to wage a struggle to revise the Constitution.

As is known, the current Constitution is most fascist of the century designed to change the Yusin Constitution for the worse in a fascist manner and to solidify the Chon Tu-hwan ring's one-man fascist system.

All laws formulated by the incumbent rulers are evil ones designed to strangle the basic rights and democratic freedom of our people and to strengthen the fascist, suppressive system. This is why our people have raised their voices even more loudly with the passage of time, demanding the revision of the current Constitution and the overall repeal of fascist evil laws.

In their statement, the old politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, demanded the revision of the current Constitution and the repeal of undemocratic laws. This is a just demand reflecting the unanimous desire and demand of our people. Denouncing the grave monetary scandals in this land as the product of the corrupt dictatorial system, they said in the statement that a breakthrough in eliminating corrupt irregularities can be made by achieving democracy. This is also a just demand.

It is no one's secret that, since traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power, corrupt scandals, small and large, have occurred one after another, eliciting much criticism from society. Following a large-scale loan scandal last year which was patronized by those in power and which involved Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha, an immense monetary scandal involving the Myongsong financial group and another great loan scandal involving the Chohung Bank have occurred. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been involved in all these scandals. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power, similar scandals are destined to occur and deepen.

The sole way to eliminate irregularities involving those in power is to overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of irregularities, and to achieve the democratization of society.

In their statement, the old politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, opposed and rejected Seoul hosting the IPU meeting. This is a just and patriotic act reflecting the unanimous demand and desire of our people.

Just as the people have unanimously pointed out, today's South Korea is not an independent country but a colonial, tributary state of the United States. Parliamentary politics have completely disappeared from this land. The existence of the National Assembly is only for a titular purpose. Having been degraded to a servant of the fascist, dictatorial system, it has colluded with the Chon Tu-hwan ring in beautifying and ornamenting the latter's fascist, dictatorial system. Accordingly, hosting the IPU meeting in Seoul is very unjust both in light of the desire of our people and in light of the spirit and role of the IPU.

Former politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, said that they could not welcome the IPU meeting. This is a just voice representing public opinion at home and abroad strongly opposing and rejecting this meeting. Because of this, the people of all walks of life, while positively supporting the statement, unanimously demand that all demands in the statement be met without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should listen to these just demands and should step down from the seat of power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people so that we can achieve the democratization of society. To build a new, democratic society, our people will more resolutely wage the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for democracy.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK260033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Thousands of students at two universities in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration in defiance of the fascist suppression on September 23, the day following an explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, according to a foreign press report.

Students who staged the demonstration, shouting slogans vehemently denouncing the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans further united their ranks and fought in high spirits against the puppet riot police who pounced upon them firing tear gas shells. Seoul streets were reportedly shaken for a long while with angry shouts of students.

Upset by the powerful demonstration of students in Seoul following the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, the military fascist clique on September 24 passed prison terms up to two years and six months upon six students who participated in the anti-"government" demonstration in May, in an attempt to put down the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of students and people.

The situation of South Korea shows that the confrontation between the people and the flunkeyist traitors is growing ever more acute with the approach of the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union and the South Korean tour of U.S. President Reagan.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

SK290404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 28 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 29 September commentary: "The Spirit Will Not Be Crushed"]

[Text] On 23 September, several thousand students at two universities in Seoul staged anti-government demonstrations. The demonstrators, shouting slogans denouncing and condemning the nation-selling treachery of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, persistently fought against the puppet mobile police mobilized for suppression.

According to foreign news reports, outcries raised by the demonstrators echoed for a long time in the streets in Seoul.

These demonstrations were staged just after the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu and the struggle of spreading antigovernment handbills staged a few days later at the Seoul University.

The antigovernment struggle, successively waged in South Korea, and the explosion incident at the American Cultural Center, noted as an expression of the anti-U.S. sentiment, show that the mass movement against the U.S. imperialists' policy for colonial subjugation and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terrorist rule has entered a new phase.

This struggle was waged under circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan clique's frenzied propaganda is continuing with the approach of the Seoul IPU Conference and Reagan's South Korean junket scheduled in November, while raving about social stability and national harmony, and in which wholesale roundup is further strengthened on the pretext of maintaining order.

The student struggle, staged amid a terrorism-ridden atmosphere when streets and campuses in South Korea are overwhelmed with dragnets, demonstrated that their staunch aspiration to restore national sovereignty and democratic rights, which were taken away, will not be crushed by anything.

The South Korean puppets recklessly arrested and imprisoned the patriotic students and are unjustly oppressing them. That day, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, mobilizing enormous mobile police and firing tear gas, suppressed the demonstrators. On 24 September, it dragged 6 university students who participated in an antigovernment demonstration several months ago into a criminal court it hurriedly held and sentenced them to imprisonment. It goes without saying that this is a menacing trial designed to suppress the spirit of struggle enhanced by the people.

The puppets can never crush the militant spirit of the youths and students through any barbaric or suppressive act. It is natural that the people, suffering in a slavish situation without human rights under the barbarous colonial terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, rise up in the struggle against the oppressors of national sovereignty and the right to existence. Their struggle is just and can by no means be the target of suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop suppression of the students and should release unconditionally and immediately all the students it illegally arrested and detained. If the South Korean puppets continue suppressing, running counter to the trend of the times, they will face more vigorous mass resistance.

REPORTAGE ON CRITICISM OF SEOUL IPU CONGRESS

Romania Not To Attend

SK281110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Romania decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister, authorized by the president, informed Korean Ambassador to Romania Sin In-ha of this as follows on September 27:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, asked me to inform Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that the delegation of the Romanian Parliamentary group would not attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

Hungary Not To Attend

SK290425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Hungary decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. The National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic officially informed the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of this on September 28.

Syria Not To Attend

SK281013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Syria decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. The Syrian Government on September 27 informed the DPRK Government of this as follows:

The Syrian Arab Republic decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul, in view of the friendly relations between our two countries and its stand supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Nicaragua Not To Attend

SK290418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Nicaragua decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua informed the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of this on September 26.

Sierra Leone Not To Attend

SK281006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Sierra Leone decided not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. Informing the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of this on September 24, the parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone declared that it was a firm stand of the Sierra Leonean president not to send a delegation to the Seoul conference.

Indian Parliamentarians' Denunciation

SK290906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- 43 parliamentarians from various political parties of India including the Communist Party of India and the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi issued a joint statement on September 22 in denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to hold the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul. The statement says:

In disregard of the strong opposition of many countries Seoul was designated as the venue of the 70th IPU conference. This is a result of the crafty moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to make the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and Third World countries, which refuse to recognize South Korea as a state and have no diplomatic relations with it, recognize South Korea as an "independent state."

Through the IPU conference in Seoul the U.S. imperialists scheme to create an impression that South Korea has delivered itself from international isolation and enjoys any "support". In order to smash the vicious political attempt of the U.S. imperialists and their followers all the justice-loving countries of the world should refuse to attend the forthcoming conference.

We appeal to the parliamentarians of all countries to further lift up their voices denouncing the scheme to hold the 70th conference of the IPU in Seoul, for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

PRC'S HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Sightseeing Tour

SK271532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, visited the international friendship exhibition, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Yangdong cooperative farm in Unpa County, Panmunjom and other (?places) of Korea.

Going round the Yangdong cooperative farm in Unpa county and Lake Unpa, the head of the delegation said: Sitting at one place with happy Korean brothers and sisters after touring significant land of Yangdong and the calm Lake Unpa, I recall comrades-in-arms who shed their blood in the anti-Japanese era the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea was sealed in blood. We will further develop the China-Korea friendship (?provided by Chairman) Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai during their lifetime with President Kim Il-song.

After touring Panmunjom, the head of the delegation declared: If the U.S. imperialists start war in Korea, the peoples of China and Korea would rise shoulder to shoulder and crush U.S. imperialism. The Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will always be victorious, he stressed.

The delegation appreciated the mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader," the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and a circus show.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK271705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1628 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 27 received the Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government. On hand was Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

PRC Envoy's Banquet

SK281228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen arranged a banquet on the evening of September 27 at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of the Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

Head of the delegation Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, spoke at the banquet.

President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il showed great concern and deep care to our visit and sent us previous gifts, he said. In particular, the delegation was deeply impressed by the fact that in all places there are stories about deep respect and love between the leader and people shown in the course of the great leader President Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance to all parts of the country, he noted, and said: This is the source of the great strength.

The Heilongjiang people together with the people throughout the country, resolutely support the proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

No matter how the world situation may change and no matter what severe storm may arise in the world in the distant future, we will unite forever with the Korean people and fight jointly to win victory, he stressed.

Chairman Yun Ki-pok spoke next. The visit of the Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation to our country greatly contributed to further developing friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China, specially the peoples in the border areas.

Noting that as there are the tested Communist Party of China and the Chinese people under its leadership, the future of China is bright, he wished the Chinese people and the people of Heilongjiang Province more shining successes in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC and the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

As the rivers and mountains of the two countries are linked together forever, so the Korea-China friendship based on intimacy between the leaders of Korea and China will develop through generations as eternally as the rivers and mountains of the two countries, he stressed.

The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

Delegation's Departure

SK290006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, left here for home on September 28 by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned as well as Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen.

RECEPTION HELD ON PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK290448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on September 28 arranged a film show and cocktail party on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang and Chinese guests staying in our country. Present there were Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and Vice-Minister of Public Health Kim Yong-ik, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the cocktail party by Vice-Chairman O Mun-han and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen. The attendants toasted the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. Prior to the cocktail party, they appreciated the Chinese feature film "Xi'an Incident."

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-PRC AMITY GROUPS MARKED

SK271545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- A cocktail party and film show were arranged on the evening of September 26 under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korea-China Friendship Association and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Yong-ik, vice minister of public health and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and personages concerned. Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were invited there.

Chairman Kim Kwan-sop and Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke at the cocktail party. The cocktail party took place in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated a Chinese feature film.

PRC RECEPTION ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT ANNIVERSARY

SK281115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 26 (KCNA) -- Korean ambassador to China Chon Myong-su gave a film reception on September 26 at his embassy on the lapse of one year since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs of China, Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other leading personages concerned.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Official State Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song to China."

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC GROUP DEPARTS FOR USSR

SK281610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- A government economic delegation of our country headed by Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, left here today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU PAYS VISIT

Welcome by O Chin-u

SK271720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1631 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense, arrived here on September 27 by air.

It was met at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces, and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Yi Tuk-yop and a large number of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers.

Also present there were Constantin Iftodi, ambassador, and Constantin Anghel, military attache, of the Romanian Embassy, and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. A welcome function for the delegation took place at the airport.

Call on O Chin-u

SK280434 Pyongyang in English 0338 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces, on September 27 met and had a friendly talk with the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Cho Myong-nok, Kim Il-chol, Pak Chung-kuk, Yuk Chi-ho, Pak Yun-sok, Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Constantin Anghel.

O Chin-u Hosts Banquet

SK280507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a reception on the evening of September 27 for the Romanian military delegation headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense.

Speaking at the reception, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces, said: The friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are strengthening and developing with each passing day based on the repeated significant meetings and intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Today the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their respected leader, are striving to successfully carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and defend European and world peace and security, upholding the decisions of the 12th congress of the party and the national conference of the party.

We are sincerely rejoiced as over our own over the successes achieved by the Romanian people and soldiers in the endeavors for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society and for the independent development of the country, united around the party, and warmly hail them.

Holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, we will as ever make all efforts possible to further strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people and army in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Speaking next, Comrade Constantin Olteanu expressed great joy over the diversified development of the cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries on a solid basis. He said:

As a genuine friend of the Korean people, the Romanian people highly appraise and rejoice at the successes achieved by you in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We invariably support the Korean people's just cause of struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hope for an early realization of the legitimate desire of the Korean people to live in a reunified country, free and prosperous.

Cherishing such feelings, the Romanian soldiers are watching with warm sympathy the Korean People's Army which is increasing its combat power and defending and guarding with vigilance and determination the socialist gains and peaceful labor of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attendants of the reception drank a toast to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Talks With O Chin-u

SK290404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 28 between the military delegations of our country and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Lt Generals Pak Chung-kuk, and Yun Chi-ho, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense; Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Romanian Army; Victor Stanculescu, vice-minister of national defense; and other members of the delegation and Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Wreath Laying Ceremony

SK290411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defense, laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on September 28.

Present on the occasion were Lt. Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, Major General Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Constantin Anghel. A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up there. The guests laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery and observed a moment's silence in memory of martyrs. They observed a moment's silence before the bust of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, and went round busts of revolutionary martyrs.

HUNGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

KPA Meeting

SK280422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on September 27 at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs on the occasion of day of the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting was attended by soldiers of the unit. Military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang Kiss Lajos Sandor was invited there.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Earlier, on September 26, a soldiers' meeting was held at a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs.

O Chin-u Greets Czinege

SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of national defence of Hungary, on day of armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The message says that today the Hungarian People's Army is reliably defending its people's fruitful endeavours to build a developed socialist society and the security of the country under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism will grow stronger and develop in the future.

GUINEAN ADDRESS NONALIGNED CONFERENCE BANQUET

SK270121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- Mamadi Keita, minister of superior education and scientific research and head of the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 26 in honour of the participants in the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries.

He said: Your Excellency respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader, I deem it a great honour and boundless joy to speak on behalf of the delegations of many countries to the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries at this banquet being held in the presence of Your Excellency respected President, an outstanding leader of the world people.

Your Excellency President, with the traits of a most tender-hearted and outstanding activist and the authority of a most distinguished politician of our century, are leading the present era and clearly indicating the road ahead of us grasping with your clairvoyance all problems raised by the era. Our reverence for Your Excellency President comes from the bottom of our hearts. A great number of friends of the Korean people in every part of the world are highly speaking of Your Excellency President, and each time they talk about the courageous and great Korean people and your dignified and beautiful country, they unanimously link them with the traits which can be found only in such a peerlessly great person as Your Excellency.

The long history of your country shining with the august name of Your Excellency is unthinkable apart from the life of Your Excellency, a distinguished activist.

Your Excellency the father of modern Korea have made all tireless efforts on the stern and worthwhile road of building a dignified, rich and strong, proud and brilliant country, while personally pulling through in the van all storms and rugged, thorny path.

Noble patriotism of Your Excellency is not confined to Korea alone. Your Excellency are praised as an outstanding internationalist in our era. This praise from the bottom of the hearts of awakened mankind carries the feelings of utmost reverence of the world's progressive people for Your Excellency.

Your Excellency, busy as you are with your heavy responsibility, are showing great concern for our conference and for us, men of little importance. This fact alone is enough to show well what a great historic significance the work we are now carrying on has for the peoples of non-aligned countries.

As for the venue of this conference, we think no other place is more fit than your country. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a flawless model in the educational and cultural fields. The great success achieved by Your Excellency in these fields is a fantastic reality which can be imagined only in dream. We can say this, seeing only the fact that the youth of your country are reliably preparing themselves as the pillar of the future.

The Korean youth are young people with a strong patriotism and strong desire for independence, self-sustenance and national reunification. They have already been tempered in the anti-imperialist struggle, tested through the struggle for conquering nature and reconstructing the country under the banner of the chuche idea and educated in the spirit of international peace and understanding and the spirit of unity.

We are struck with deep admiration for the firm ideological determination and unshakable will of the Korean youth to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea under the wise leadership of Your Excellency President, a resolute anti-imperialist fighter and great leader, and for their unity.

All facts show that the real key to the success achieved in Korea is the correctness of the brilliant idea of you the great leader who have made the people seize their destiny by themselves and fully play their role.

Externally your country is making a good contribution to all the national-liberation movements of the world for winning national independence. Furthermore, the aid given by Korea to many developing countries is entirely disinterested. Such aid is urgently needed as part of the South-South cooperation to which Your Excellency President are attaching particular importance.

Your Excellency with broad Knowledge going beyond the bounds of Korea as a greatest internationalist in our era, are indicating the road of the struggle waged by many countries of the world, the developing countries in particular, against illiteracy, disease, starvation and malnutrition within the framework of the South-South cooperation which you personally initiated and are making efforts to further strengthen with each passing day. This is a steadfast road of development to be taken and followed by the non-aligned and other developing countries as a example.

Availing myself of this glorious opportunity I would like to recall the exceptionally good bonds of friendship established between you the great leader and President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme chief of the Guinean revolution.

Thanks to the intimacy between the outstanding leaders of our two countries successful cooperation is being actively realised between our two countries.

I take this special occasion accorded me by Your Excellency with so warm benevolence to extend the deepest thanks of our people to you for building the Grand National Palace in Conakry of Guinea and founding a wonderful agricultural science institute with your august name in Kilissi, Kindia, thus providing a guarantee for eternal friendship between our two countries.

Your Excellency President, the great leader, this grand banquet arranged by Your Excellency in person for us fully shows your traits, boundlessly modest, simple, most benevolent and generous.

On behalf of all the delegations I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Your Excellency great President, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the strengthening of friendship and active unity between the peoples of non-aligned and other developing countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Long live His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS EXAMINED BY PRESS

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK282312 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "New U.S. Proposal to USSR for Arms Reduction -- What Reagan's Address at the UN General Assembly Means"]

[Text] As has been widely reported, U.S. President Reagan on 26 September delivered a noteworthy address at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Since his speech was given at a time when the entire world is in a commotion over the incident of the shooting down of the Korean Airlines plane by Soviet military aircraft and when U.S.-USSR relations are growing worse and worse, its significance should not be underestimated.

We assumed at first that his speech would be constant in sternly denouncing the Soviet Union over the KAL incident and his proposal to the USSR for arms reduction would be strong and resolute. His speech, however, taking the negotiations for arms reduction with the USSR as its main point, was relatively calm and showed flexibility.

Yet, President Reagan did not remain silent when he had something to say. Sternly denouncing the USSR over the KAL incident, he pointed out that this incident is a timely reminder of just how different the Soviets' concept of truth and international cooperation is from that of the rest of the world.

He unhesitatingly criticized the ambiguous attitude of some nonaligned countries in connection with the KAL incident as one forgetful of the original spirit of nonalignment. However, the most important part of his speech was the new proposal to the Soviet Union on arms reduction.

Saying "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought," President Reagan called upon the Soviet Union to reduce tension, and to enter into the negotiations for arms reduction. Thus, he put forward the three U.S. proposals for arms reduction which can be summarized as the following three points:

A. The deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the United States is not meant to offset all nuclear missiles deployed all over the world by the Soviet Union. However, the United States will withhold its right to deploy nuclear missiles in other parts of the world.

This provision indicates that President Reagan will not limit the issue of arms reduction to only nuclear missiles to be deployed in Europe. This also means that although it will not deploy sufficient number of nuclear missiles in Europe to cope with the Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in all parts of the world, the United States should inevitably have the right to deploy nuclear missiles in other parts of the world in addition to Europe.

In other words, this provision can be regarded as a reaffirmation of the long-standing assertion by the United States that the number of nuclear missiles to be reduced on a global scale should be equal between the United States and the Soviet Union. Along with this,

B. As for the Soviet demand to reduce the number of long-range strategic bombers in addition to the reduction of nuclear missiles, the United States said that it is ready to review and study the demand "in a way acceptable to both sides." And finally,

C. The United States said that it is even ready to reduce the number of Pershing II and cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe.

Provisions B and C above give the impression that the United States is likely to concede its previous stance. But it is certain that if the Soviet Union does not accept the U.S. overture indicated in Provision 1 above, the United States will push ahead its plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe as scheduled.

In his new proposal, President Reagan did not refer to concrete number and ways for reducing nuclear missiles. However, President Reagan's emphasis on the principle of his proposal was because of his consideration of the terror of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation of foreign representatives participating in the current UN General Assembly session.

He has demonstrated his initiative in the peace efforts by declaring that the United States is ready to accept any agreement on arms reduction if it is fair and firmly guaranteed. The Soviet Union, however, immediately refused Reagan's proposal, declaring it hypocritical and for propaganda purposes.

The negotiations on arms reduction between the United States and the Soviet Union seem to have been driven into a deadlock because of the Korean Airliners incident. But, the blame for this should be on the Soviet Union. The outrageous and brutal Soviet atrocity of downing a civil airplane and its cruel lies have brought an extremely tense situation to the world.

KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK290141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Speech at UN"]

[Text] The primary significance of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech at the United Nations General Assembly earlier this week lies in his offer of a new and more flexible position on the stalemated Geneva talks dealing with a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles by the United States and the Soviet Union.

In a broader sense, the address was aimed at accenting -- at a forum none other than the world organization -- his commitment to reduce the threat of a nuclear war and boost world peace, which he said cannot be served by "pseudo arms control."

Yet, underlying the speech was an approach of holding out carrot and whip, if not stick, toward Moscow in managing strained East-West relations.

While the address predominately dealt with the need for arms control and for a peaceful solution of global disputes, and that in moderate language, Mr. Reagan missed no chance of castigating the Soviet Union for shooting down a Korean Air Lines jetliner with 269 passengers and crew members aboard.

True, the KAL incident was mentioned in a passing reference and all too briefly, falling short of our expectations. He linked the tragedy to the need for adequate verification of any arms reduction agreement, pointing out that the brutal destruction of the airliner showed the Soviet Union had a different concept of truth and international cooperation.

Notwithstanding, the KAL affair should have well served Mr. Reagan in upstaging the Soviet Union on major global issues -- and for that matter might have prompted him, at least partly, to make his first appearance at the U.N. Assembly.

The three-point proposal presented by Mr. Reagan on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles is indeed noteworthy not only in terms of flexibility it embodies but more acutely in view of the timing.

The intermediate nuclear forces (INF) negotiations in Geneva are now only a few months away from its "deadline." The United States, in accordance with a 1979 decision of NATO allies, is to begin deployment of its Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe this December to counter the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles -- unless the two superpowers reach a workable agreement by that time.

The Reagan overture may also be taken as having preempted the Soviet Union which has in the past made numerous disarmament proposals at the world organization. It is yet to be seen whether the proposal, reportedly already tabled at the Geneva talks, will prove to be "a package of steps designed to advance the negotiations as rapidly as possible," as the president put it.

For all that, the new offer -- providing a new initiative to cut missiles on the global basis, clarification on the "mix" of missiles to be reduced, and inclusion of aircraft as well as missiles in the talks -- should serve as the basis for a settlement, because the proposal as a whole represents conciliation if not compromise on the U.S. part.

A point we particularly take note of is his bid for a "global basis," which implies the counting of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Siberia, with ranges covering Korea, Japan and China, separately from those positioned in Europe.

The bid must have taken account of the concerns of Asian nations about the possibility that a compromise on Euromissiles may result in an increase in "Asia missiles" with the highly-mobile SS-20's moved to be deployed in Siberia. More imminent to Koreans at this stage is the call that the KAL tragedy should not be obscured by power politics but be kept in the limelight at least until due restitutions, including compensations, are made by the Soviet Union through international cooperation.

ANDROPOV CONDEMNATION OF U.S. OVER KAL NOTED

SK290614 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Moscow, Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, touched upon the incident of the Korean Airlines plane for the first time, breaking silence which lasted for nearly a month. He expressed regret for the loss of human life caused by the shooting down of the KAL plane by Soviet aircraft.

However, he denounced the United States, noting that the responsibility rests on the United States.

In a hard-line speech, Andropov said the Soviet leadership expressed regret for the sacrifice of human lives caused by an unprecedented crime. Andropov's address, delivered yesterday, was the first reaction to the proposal by U.S. President Reagan for arms reduction made at the UN General Assembly and was reported by TASS and Soviet television. Andropov has not mentioned the KAL incident since it occurred on 1 September.

CHON STRESSES NATIONAL STRENGTH FOR UNIFICATION

SK290351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that unification of this divided country is the foundation necessary for achievement of ever-lasting peace and well-being, and it can be attained only through the build-up of national strength. He pointed out: "Unification is a historical mandate we have to achieve by ourselves during our generation."

Over a luncheon with a group of 147 members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy (ACPUP) at Chongwadae, the chief executive said that mistrust and differences between South and North Korea have become intense through the territorial division of nearly 40 years. "This remains a serious obstacle hampering our efforts to achieve our historical mission for unification, Chon said.

He called upon the people to concentrate their endeavors on the nurturing of national strength, thereby maintaining an edge in strength over North Korea. "In doing so, if we mark the level of \$100 billion in gross national product, we will be able to achieve unification during our generation," he went on.

Chon denounced North Korea's siding with the Soviet Union over the KAL disaster as an act betraying its own nation to curry favor with an external power. Such a conduct by Pyongyang symbolizes the so-called fanatic personal cult engineered by North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and his son Chong-il, he said.

Earlier in the morning, President Chon received Paul Hogberg of Sweden, president of the International Handball Federation.

DJP CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

SK281327 Seoul YONHAP in English 1051 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept 28 (YONHAP) -- Chin Ui-chong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Wednesday called an opposition request to amend the Constitution to allow a direct popular vote for the presidency as "senseless." He said that the matter of revising the fundamental law of the nation "should not be discussed recklessly."

Under the present Constitution, a president is elected for a single seven-year term by an electoral college chosen through general elections.

"In order to maintain political stability, we should not rashly discuss the matter of amending the Constitution which could create political unrest," Chin told a group of key DJP Secretariat staffers here.

Chin said that the "senseless demand for a constitutional amendment by some opposition politicians would not contribute to stability in the political situation and was not in the national interest.

Touching on the rumors that the date of parliamentary elections may be earlier than scheduled and the current national assembly be dissolved, the DJP leader said that there are no reasons at present to dismantle the unicameral assembly and advance the elections. Chin said parliamentary elections are possible from October next year under the current laws.

U SAN YU RETURNS FROM STATE VISIT TO HUNGARY

BK231435 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, and his wife, Daw Than Shein, returned to Rangoon by special aircraft at 1550 today from London after visiting the Hungarian People's Republic from 5 to 9 September as state guests at the invitation of Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary.

The president and State Council chairman, U San Yu, and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon Airport by State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; wives of State Council members; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Tin Aung Hein; Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung; Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung; ministers and their wives; deputy ministers and their wives; Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Philippine Ambassador to Burma Constantine Ma Cruz; French Ambassador to Burma Michel Cadol; Italian Ambassador to Burma Dr Jolanda Brunetti; Indian Ambassador to Burma G. G. Swell; Pakistani Ambassador to Burma Afzul Mahmud; Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma M. Keramat Ali; British Ambassador to Burma Nicholas M. Fenn; and responsible officials of the civilian and military circles.

Returning with President U San Yu and his wife, Daw Than Shein, were Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin and his wife; People's Assembly Representative for Pegu Division's Shwedaung Township Constituency-II U Htwe Han; Director General Col Aung Myint Baw of the President's Office; Director of the Defense Services Intelligence Col Aung Koe, Directors General U Tin Tun and U Thein Aung of the Foreign Ministry; and responsible officials of the departments concerned.

ROK'S CHON TU-HWAN TO VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

BK290224 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, and his wife will visit the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the near future at the invitation of the president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu. It was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

FORMER MINISTER BO NI SENTENCED TO LIFE

BK290202 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 28 (AFP) -- Former Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Bo Ni was today jailed for life after being convicted of misappropriating state funds when on an official trip to London last January.

The Rangoon Divisional court said that Bo Ni used "for his own interest" over \$1,200 from the budget of the Home and Religious Affairs Ministry. He also used about \$2,500 for his wife Daw Khin Nu to receive medical treatment in London, the court said.

The former minister also received a seven-year concurrent sentence for violating the imports and exports act. His son Sonny Phone Naing was given a three-year suspended sentence on the same charge. Bo Ni and his wife were also fined \$1,250 each for unauthorized spending of foreign exchange.

The defense counsel earlier argued that the charges were based on insufficient evidence and asked for Bo Ni's acquittal. Socialist Burma practices the British judicial system.

Prior to the trial Bo Ni was stripped of his post and expelled from the Burma Socialist Party. Bo Ni is widely considered to be the cause for the political demise of Brigadier General Tin U, until recently one of Burma's most influential figures.

Tin U, 55 is currently facing trial for misappropriating some \$230,000, most of it drawn from intelligence funds, to finance his own enterprises and to send his and Bo Ni's wife to London for medical treatment.

Tin U was removed from all his posts in May. A large number of his followers in government and the army have also been dismissed. According to party General Secretary Aye Ko, his ouster was partly a result of his failure to curb the indiscretions of Bo Ni, his protege.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS TWO NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS

BK281411 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The State Council, exercising its powers prescribed Article 73, Subarticle J of the State Constitution, and under Article 7, Subarticle A of the State Council Law, has appointed Col Kyaw Tun [Chief of Intelligence, Office of the National Intelligence Bureau], assembly representative of Mandalay Division's Tatkon township Constituency-II, and U Taik Soe, assembly representative of Sagaing Division's Kawlin township constituency, as deputy ministers. This was announced today in State Council Order No 101/83.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers, with the approval of the State Council, has appointed Deputy Minister for Labor and Social Welfare U Pau Khan Thang as deputy minister to a new deputy minister post of the Ministry of Cooperatives.

The Council of Ministers also assigned Col Kyaw Tun, assembly representative of Mandalay Division's Tatkon township constituency-II, as the deputy minister of labor and social welfare, and U Taik Soe, assembly representative of Sagaing Division's Kawlin township constituency, as deputy minister of information. The appointments were announced today.

VOPB ON NEW SHAN STATE PROGRESS PARTY OFFICIALS

BK280156 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Shan State Progress Party [SSPP] recently held an important meeting to form a new Central Committee. At the meeting, the Political Bureau headed by Comrade Say Num was formed. It consists of Comrade (San Maing), Comrade (Sai Lek), Comrade (Naw Mein Gyll), and Comrade (Sei Khim) as members.

It is reported that the meeting successfully laid down and endorsed the people's democratic revolution policy and approved the talks held and agreements reached between the Central [Committee] delegations from the Burma Communist Party and the SSPP. It also passed resolutions to unite with all forces that can be united and to wage a struggle and fight the common enemy -- the Ne Win-San Yu military government -- until it is completely overthrown.

HALT TO ALL THAI 'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES' DEMANDED

BK281200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "The Thai Ruling Circles are Fully Responsible for the Consequences of Their Policy of Expansionism-Hegemonism Toward Kampuchea" -- date not given]

[Text] It is a proven fact that for the past 40 years the Thai ruling circles have become a most active instrument of the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist gang in the implementation of wanton and savage aggression against the three Indochinese countries, particularly Kampuchea. Recently, the Thai rulers have closely colluded with the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist gang in their wishful hope of resurrecting the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and taking this opportunity to double-cross Beijing in order to continue the policy of hegemonism and expansionism that Thailand has pursued toward Kampuchea for the past 8 centuries.

The untold tragedies and the flames of protracted wars caused by the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists and the extremely brutal tortures inflicted by the Pol Pot criminals on the Kampuchean people constitute most bitter historic lessons. Under the genocidal regime, the freedom-starved Kampuchean people appealed for foreign assistance; only Vietnam sent its volunteer troops to the rescue of the Kampuchean people.

Immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea and its people from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the most obedient valet of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- the PRK has sought all appropriate formulas to establish good neighborly relations with countries of different social systems in Southeast Asia in order to contribute to the struggle for peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and for peace and progress of all nations in the world. In its relations with Thailand, the PRK Government has consistently implemented a foreign policy of peace, friendship, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence, clearly displaying its good will to build relations of friendship and good neighborliness and to respect each other's independence and territorial integrity with the hope of establishing the common border between Kampuchea and Thailand as a border of friendship and longlasting cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

However, the events of the last few years clearly show that the Thai rulers have intensified open hostilities against the PRK by authorizing the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, working in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to use their sacred territory as secret hideouts for the maintenance, support, and training of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the reactionary Sihanouk-Son Sann Khmers.

Under the direct management of the Beijing embassy in Bangkok, a clandestine radio of the Pol Pot gang has been installed on Thai soil. Considerable amounts of food, money, war materiel have been transported through some 20 Thai border passes for these Khmer traitors, prolonging their existence and enabling them to carry out sabotage activities against the national reconstruction efforts and disturb the peaceful lives of the Kampuchean people.

As the Pol Pot gang comes under increasingly intense condemnation by international opinion, the Thai authorities become more bent on supporting Pol Pot by colluding with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and U.S. imperialists in creating the Democratic Kampuchean Government in order to preserve the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations. They always claim they are the protectors of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination; in reality, they oppose this and other fundamental rights of these people.

At the same time, under the label of the so-called prevention of a threat from Indochina and claiming the national security of Thailand to cover up their own aggressive acts, the Thai rulers have directly launched hostile actions in violation of Kampuchea's land, sea, and air territorial integrity on thousands of occasions and have gone as far as unilaterally moving the border markers into Kampuchean territory.

At the beginning of the second half of 1983, the Thai rulers resorted to a new tactic by launching a large-scale military exercise with the United States code named "Cobra Gold-83" as a display of their force to intimidate Kampuchea. What is most despicable is that the Thai authorities have been using the humanitarian aid label to lure some Kampuchean forces into joining hands with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers while shamelessly exploiting the refugees for their own benefit.

With each passing day, the Thai rulers have been intensifying collusion with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionary forces, implementing perfidious, dark maneuvers to sow division in the Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity, particularly the alliance of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, and inciting other ASEAN countries into a dramatic confrontation with the Indochinese countries.

As in the past, the Thai ruling circles continue to nurture the dream of annexing Kampuchean territory by implementing the threadbare trick of pitting Kampucheans against Kampucheans and Indochinese against Indochinese. In the interest of the Kampuchean and Thai peoples as well as for the security of the Thai administration and detente in Southeast Asia, the Thai rulers must immediately end all hostile activities against the PRK. They must forthwith reconsider all the reasonable proposals put forward by the past seven Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao foreign ministers conferences. The Thai power-holders' hostile policy toward the PRK can in no way reverse the Kampuchean situation. On the contrary, the process of the Kampuchean revolution will never slow its firm and vigorous advance, linking the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress with the struggle for socialism waged by the peoples of the world.

The Kampuchean people throughout the country are determined to close ranks with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and maintain close solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and progressive peoples throughout the world to safeguard their revolutionary gains and completely frustrate the Thai authorities' criminal policy.

The white paper recently published by the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs constitutes a colossal denunciation of the Thai authorities' criminal policy toward the Kampuchean people and casts light on Thailand's role in its collusion with the Beijing authorities against Kampuchea and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. It also belies the cynical accusations of Beijing and Bangkok against the PRK and the SRV.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVE NEW HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK271630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] At 1500 on 26 September, Comrade Lajos Karsai, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Kampuchea, presented his credentials to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK's Council of State, at the former royal palace. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary of the Council of State. Comrade (Janos Zazi), first secretary of the Hungarian Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present on the occasion.

In a joyful, sincere, and warm atmosphere full of fraternal and revolutionary spirit, Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin and Comrade Lajos Karsai expressed their strong satisfaction for the steady development of fraternal and solidarity ties and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Hungarian parties, governments, and peoples in the past years in their mutual interests and for contributing to the strengthening of socialist community, peace, and stability in the world. Comrade Heng Samrin, secretary general of the party, expressed his profound gratitude to the fraternal Hungarian party, government, and people for their material and spiritual assistance during the past nearly 5 years for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The comrade considered that this assistance is a precious contribution to the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

Comrade Ambassador Lajos Karsai reiterated that the Hungarian party, government, and people would like to highly praise the brilliant successes scored by the Kampuchean people during the past years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP in the construction and defense of the country. The Hungarian party, government, and people continue to wholeheartedly support the Kampuchean people who are struggling against U.S. imperialists and the Beijing Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique. They instead aim at changing Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and co-operation, contributing to the strengthening of world security.

VODK CALLS FOR MORE SUPPORT IN UN DEBATE

BK290459 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People and the CGDK Appeal to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly To Vote in Support of Democratic Kampuchea's Seat in the United Nations Even More Vigorously Than in Previous Years"]

[Text] At the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will, once again, raise their opposition to the right of representation and Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations. This is the fifth time that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have opposed Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and attempted to give it to the Vietnamese aggressor authorities in Phnom Penh.

However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been successively and disgracefully defeated. The overwhelming majority of member-countries of the United Nations have categorically opposed and rejected the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuver of leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant. At the same time, they have also provided firm, resolute, and constant support for the legitimate rights and legitimate seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

The number of votes in support and defense of the rights and seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations has increased each year. In 1979, there were 71 votes; in 1980, 74; in 1981, 79; and in 1982 this number increased to 90. This clearly shows that the overwhelming majority of countries the world over love peace, justice, and independence, and respect and firmly defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law. They cannot accept the fact that a country uses brute force to commit aggression and topple the legitimate government of a sovereign country at will. The successive support and assistance of the world community for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression -- in particular their support and assistance at the UN General Assembly by voting in favor of Democratic Kampuchea's seat, and adopting since 1979 resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, have directly and concretely contributed to the defense of Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and the safeguarding of the Kampuchean nation and race.

In addition, they have thereby contributed to defending peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia, and to safeguarding world peace and defending the UN Charter. In fact this support and assistance has greatly encouraged the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and advanced the struggle by stages to its present good situation -- in which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being bogged down, facing all kinds of difficulties, and are completely in an impasse -- by which we firmly believe that our Kampuchean nation and race will survive forever, and that we will completely liberate our beloved Kampuchean nation and country from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to bog them down on the battlefield in Kampuchea, has in fact contributed to checking the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, and safeguarding security and stability in the region, as well as defending and upholding the principle of international law and the UN Charter so that expansionists and aggressors cannot trample and violate it at will.

At the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the Kampuchean people and the CGDK are appealing to governments of all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries which are members of the United Nations, to unite and vote in support of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations even more vigorously and with a bigger majority than in previous years. For countries which have been voting to support Democratic Kampuchea's seat, we ask them to continue to provide their firm and supporting votes.

As for those countries which have been abstaining in the past, we ask them to reexamine their inactive stand and we hope that they will cooperate with the overwhelming majority of countries to provide their supporting votes to Democratic Kampuchea, which has been victim of the Hanoi Vietnamese act of aggression. And to those countries which have been voting in support of the Vietnamese maneuver to leave the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant, we ask them to carefully reconsider their past judgment because voting to support the maneuver of the Vietnamese -- who are expansionists and aggressors -- to leave the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant is supporting the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea. It is allowing big countries with strong forces to commit aggression against small and weak ones at will.

Therefore, voting in support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations at this 38th session of the UN General Assembly is not only a just act, but necessary and the duty of member-countries of the United Nations which have to defend and uphold the UN Charter, and defend peace, stability, and security in the entire world.

VODK LINKS BORDER TENSION TO UN DEBATE

BK290539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Why Did the Vietnamese Aggressors Cause Bloodshed Along the Thai Border While the UN General Assembly Is Convening?"]

[Text] During the past few days, while the UN General Assembly was convening, the Vietnamese aggressors caused bloodshed on several occasions along the Thai-Kampuchean border. On 20 September, Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea fired on a Thai police vehicle patrolling the border in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, wounding two Thai policemen. On 22 September, Vietnamese aggressor troops fired 10 artillery shells into Thai villages south of Aranyaprathet town, setting a Buddhist priest's house ablaze and killing a number of cattle belonging to Thai villagers.

On 23 and 24 September, the Vietnamese aggressors fired 50 artillery shells into Thai border areas in Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri Province, damaging 11 houses and killing a number of cattle belonging to Thai villagers.

While carrying out these military provocations and violation of the Thai border, the Vietnamese aggressors falsely charged that Thailand stirred up the incidents. Why did the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors intensify their slanderous propaganda -- putting the blame for their own crimes on others and causing bloodshed along the Thai border, thus increasing tension along the border -- while the UN general assembly was meeting? It is because:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors are facing a serious impasse in their war of aggression against Kampuchea. They are in serious trouble both on the military field and in the international arena.
2. Vietnam wants to threaten and intimidate Thailand and the other ASEAN countries into submitting to it, thus preventing them from raising the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly and making them accept the Vietnamese maneuver of holding regional talks, compromising with Vietnam, abandoning their principles and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and accepting the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.
3. The Vietnamese aggressors have used these tricks of fishing in troubled waters and causing serious tension along the Thai border in an attempt to divert world public opinion from the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea which is the main issue and the root cause of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and throughout Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese aggressors have done this in an attempt to conceal their crimes of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea with their more than 250,000 troops, their criminal acts in massacring the Kampuchean people and exterminating the Kampuchean race through all barbarous and cruel means, and the Vietnamization policy against Kampuchea through the sending of millions of Vietnamese nationals to rob the Kampuchean people of their land, ricefields and houses and to help the Vietnamese troops in killing the Kampuchean people and exterminating the Kampuchean race so as to enable Vietnam to annex Kampuchea.

However, for almost 5 years now the Vietnamese aggressors have failed to deceive anybody. This is because the whole world is well aware of the extremely tricky and cunning nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors. On the contrary, their criminal acts and violation of the Thai border and their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers have clearly shown the world that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors will never abandon their policy of aggression and expansion against Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

Nobody can get peace and security from the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists by begging, compromising, and pleasing them. To firmly adhere to the principle of struggling against the Vietnamese acts of aggression and expansion and jointly pressure the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea is the only way to restore peace and security in Kampuchea, along the Thai-Kampuchean border and throughout Southeast Asia.

To compromise with them will only make the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists more arrogant and allow them to further trample upon the principles of the UN Charter, international law and the resolutions of the UN General Assembly while threatening other countries more arrogantly and cruelly. Therefore, at the current 38th UN General Assembly, it is necessary for all countries which cherish peace, justice, and independence both in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world to jointly and strongly condemn the Vietnamese aggressors.

In particular, they should take concrete measures to pressure Vietnam into withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the four UNGA resolutions.

Facts clearly prove that only after Vietnam withdraws all of its troops from Kampuchea again enjoy peace and security, can tension cease along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and can security, stability, and long-lasting peace in Southeast Asia be ensured.

VODK SAYS LOCAL OFFICIALS PURGED IN KRATIE

BK290247 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] On 9 September, the Vietnamese enemy removed an official in Sambo district, and replaced him with a Vietnamese official. The Vietnamese enemy says it has plans to gradually replace all village and commune officials in Sambo district, Kratie Province, with Vietnamese nationals. On 17 September, the Vietnamese enemy, for no reason, arrested a conscripted commune official and a villager in Sambok commune, Kratie District, and put them in prison in Kratie market.

This is the implementation of the Vietnamization policy of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea. In the past, they tried to implement a Khmerization policy by forcing Khmer to serve the Vietnamese and oppose their own nation. However, so far, this Khmerization has been a complete failure because the Khmer state authorities, soldiers, and militiamen who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, have refused to do so and have instead been rising up and vigorously opposing the Vietnamese everywhere.

That is why the Vietnamese enemy is now purging these officials and replacing them with Vietnamese nationals. This has greatly angered the Kampuchean people who are uniting to vigorously and continuously struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors under every form.

VONADK ON MUTINY BY SRV SOLDIERS IN TAY NINH

BK270438 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from South Vietnam, recently four truckloads of Vietnamese soldiers from among the 65 truckloads who were armed and forced to go to fight on the Kampuchean battlefield resisted the Le Duan clique's order

Upon arrival at the Tay Ninh provincial seat, these four truckloads of soldiers mutinied, killing or wounding 10 of Le Duan's men. They condemned the Le Duan clique and shouted: We will not go to die on the Kampuchean battlefield in the service of this clique. We strongly oppose the clique's order sending us to fight in Kampuchea. We strongly oppose and will continue to oppose the Le Duan clique's dictatorial and fascist regime until the Vietnamese people and Vietnam are totally liberated.

VONADK ON GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM

BK290242 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Here is a report on battle activities by guerrillas in the Central Highlands in central Vietnam.

Pleiku battlefield: On 4 August, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers 4 km north of Plei Rath village, killing three and seizing an AK and an AR-15. On 8 August, guerrillas attacked Vietnamese soldiers at (Buon Play Rak) in (Buon Harkum) district, killing one. On 9 August, guerrillas ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese truck moving from (Chau Rau) to Pleiku. Four Vietnamese soldiers on board were killed and three AK's and a quantity of materiel were also seized. On 5 August, guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy northwest of (Play Pham) village, killing two and seizing an AK and a number of documents.

BRIEFS

VISIT TO LAOS -- A PRK delegation led by Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport, and posts, left for a visit to the LPDR on 26 September at the invitation of the PDR Ministry of Transport and Posts to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and friendship and exchange experience in the organization and management of the communications, transport, and posts sector between Kampuchea and Laos. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 83 BK]

BULGARIAN EXHIBITION -- Phnom Penh, SPK September 26 -- An exhibition on the 60th anniversary of the struggle of the Bulgarian people against the German fascism is on in Phnom Penh. The exhibition, jointly organized by the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture and the Bulgarian Embassy, depicts the resolute struggle of the heroic people of Bulgaria under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov against German fascism for independence and freedom. It also acquaints viewers with the success of the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 26 Sep 83 BK]

INDIAN ANGKOR WAT ASSISTANCE -- Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- in the framework of an agreement signed with the Kampuchean Government, the Government of India recently approved the project of restoring the Anokor Wat temples. The restoration work, expected to last 5 or 6 years and funded by both sides, consists of restoring thousands of precious statues which were degraded by acts of vandalism of Pol Pot men and protecting the temples from the harmful effects of the rainy seasons. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 24 Sep 83 BK]

RED CROSS AID -- Phnom Penh, SPK, September 24 -- In the first two weeks of this month, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed more than 60 tonnes of rice to needy families in Kandal Province. The Battambang chapter in the same period provided more than eight tonnes of paddy and a quantity of household utensils, cloth and food to people who had just returned from Thailand. Many families at Kulen Mount, Choam Khsan and Chhep districts in Preah Vihear Province also received food, farm tools and household utensils. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 24 Sep 83 BK]

BO GRITZ TEAM MEMBER DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

BK271450 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Sep 83 pp1, 12

[Text] Police Major General Nat Minakanit, chief of the Immigration Division, told MATUPHUM that immigration officials at Don Muang Airport at 11:00 a.m. [date not given] apprehended a foreigner whose name is on the immigration police's blacklist of persons non grata. He was Edward Trimmer, one of the 8-man team of James "Bo" Gritz, a former U.S. soldier in Vietnam who organized an operation to search for American prisoners of war missing in Laos during the Vietnam war.

Edward Trimmer, 43 years old and also an officer, arrived from Hong Kong. He told Thai authorities that he was an ordinary tourist. The authorities told him that he was declared persona non grata and therefore had to leave the country immediately by the same flight which took him to Bangkok. The incident was reported to the director general of the Police Department that day.

According to Pol Maj Gen Nat, there are currently over 2,000 names on the immigration police's blacklist. Trimmer's arrest by Thai immigration was reported by AP throughout the world that day.

SUPREME COMMAND CITED ON TOTAL COUNT OF REFUGEES

BK241508 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] About 148,000 refugees are still living in Thailand, according to an officer at the Supreme Command Headquarters. Of the total number, 70,357 are Lao refugees, 70,065 Khmer refugees and 8,404 Vietnamese refugees, said Col Sanan Khachonklam. He said 51,924 refugees are living at Khao I-Dang Camp, 17,764 at Phanat Nikhom Transit Centre and 377 at Khao Lan Camp.

POST URGES 'RETHINKING' OF U.S. REFUGEE POLICY

BK280106 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Refugee Policy Needs Rethinking"]

[Text] It is a problem which is, unhappily, not going to just disappear with the wave of a magic or a political wand. The latest attempt to summon the magicians is taking place in Washington, where U.S. Attorney General William French Smith wants to limit even further America's intake of refugees from Thailand, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Last year, the administration of President Reagan succeeded in cutting the number of "slots" for refugees from the entire world from 120,000 to 90,000. Now, Mr Reagan and Mr French Smith want to reduce that number to 72,000.

Their argument to Congress, which still must debate and pass the newest limit, is that last year, with a ceiling of 90,000 refugees, the United States actually admitted only 60,000. Senator Mark Hatfield argued rhetorically to Mr French Smith at a Congressional committee hearing that, using such logic, the United States may admit this year only 48,000 refugees in order to justify its lower limit.

Well, those arguments pro and con are the domestic business of the branches of the United States Government. There are two points, however, which interest us immensely. The first is the promise of the United States -- among other nations of the West -- in the critical refugee years of 1976-1980 that if Thailand agreed to accept refugees on a humanitarian basis, Western countries would in reasonably short order relieve us of the burden of those refugees. The second is that they would not forget the plight of the refugees or the plight of the countries of first asylum, principally Thailand.

Last year, the United States set a limit of 64,000 refugees from Southeast Asia. It took, finally, only 37,500. With an official Indochinese refugee population of more than 150,000 and more than 200,000 more Kampucheans camped at our borders, we consider that the United States has the duty to continue accepting these refugees. There is only one other realistic alternative, whether in the short or long run, and that is sending the Indochinese back to their countries of origin.

This would be an immense tragedy, so great that Thai authorities have only hinted publicly that it is even under consideration. But it would be a tragedy which would have to be shared by those nations of the West who, unlike Thailand, have been able to state that they have reached the point of "compassion fatigue" and are too tired of the refugee problem to help us in reducing the population of Indochinese refugees in Thailand to zero.

It is far, far too early for the United States to be cutting its refugee intake on a scheduled, annual basis. On the contrary, it may be time once again to increase acceptance of refugees into the United States.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON SRV ACTIVITIES IN KAMPUCHEA

BK271137 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to a report by the Army Secretariat on the situation in Kampuchea, from the end of August, Vietnam has continued sending a large number of Vietnamese people for resettlement to the areas near Tonle Sap in Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Thom. Vietnam also continued imposing strict control on the Kampuchean authorities and people. It conducted a population census and levied taxes on the aged, monks, and domestic animals.

Vietnamese soldiers in Thmar Puok District of Battambang Province disguised themselves as resistance soldiers and plundered the people and set up checkpoints to extort money from the people because of their shortage of food and medicine. This caused dissension among the people as well as a number of Heng Samrin troops, who triggered a bomb explosion which killed a number of Vietnamese advisers. A number of the Heng Samrin regime's troops later defected to the Democratic Kampuchean side.

Vietnamese soldiers are also intensifying political and administrative training based on Ho Chi Minh's theory to troops of the Heng Samrin regime in Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province. They are also training Kampuchean recruits in order to expand the army of Heng Samrin to 100,000 under next year's program with the Soviet Union and Cuba providing weapons.

The Army Secretariat also reported that Vietnam sent troops for security control to Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province. The Vietnam-Heng Samrin regime also installed a large number of heavy weapons in several villages near Phnum Saroeun and in Preah Net Preah District.

Meanwhile, the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Command reported that at Phum Ta Mung, about 12 km east of Kompong Som Province, the Soviet Union is building a large airfield. The construction work, which started in July, is being carried out by Vietnamese soldiers under supervision of Soviet personnel.

The commander also reported that Vietnam sent more fresh troops for rotation near the Thai border at Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Vietnam is also training about 400 newly recruited Khmer soldiers at the Dang Tong District airfield.

In the middle of August, about 400 Khmer civilians fled from Vietnam's harsh repression and joined the Khmer Rouge forces stationed near the Thai border at Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

Lack of discipline among Vietnamese soldiers was also reported. From early August to middle September, two Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities. A number of them intruded into Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, seven times. They intimidated the people, searched their houses, and took away with them liquor, cigarettes, toothpaste, toothbrushes, flashlights, and batteries.

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY RESHUFFLE, OTHER ISSUES

BK271351 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Sep 83 p 7

["Exclusive" interview held on 23 September with Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region and acting commander of the 1st Division]

[Excerpt] [Question] the army commander said you have to keep the post of acting commander of the 1st Division while the force rotation is being made along the Kampuchean border. Is this because the importance of the border situation does not allow a change of the division's commander?

[Answer] What General Athit means is that a commander of a combat unit should not be changed when it is assigned a mission in the field.

[Question] How long will you keep this post?

[Answer] I don't know. You have to ask the army commander. I am only his subordinate.

[Question] You have said that the military is ready to do many jobs which need to be done or which nobody else will do. Does this mean that the military is superior to other institutions or people in this society?

[Answer] The statement I made during the Sathon Bridge marathon has been misinterpreted. Soldiers have been taught not to avoid responsibility and to even sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to fulfill their responsibilities. However, there must be legal assignments, not an order to go out and rob somebody. Therefore, if our superior orders it, we have to do it even if it means death. We will not deviate from our responsibilities. We have been taught it is an honor to die on the battlefield. There is nothing we cannot do. It is better to die than to shirk our duties. What do you think? Is that wrong?

[Question] What makes the military strong?

[Answer] First, the awareness of duty. Second, our adherence to the monarchy, nation, and religion. Have you seen examples of Thai kings? I just returned from seeing his majesty the king. He has just recovered from an ailment and has been instructed to rest by his physicians. However, he stays up as late as 2 o'clock in the morning to work on several projects such as the establishment of self-help settlements along the border of Yala and Narathiwat Provinces. Since we are his soldiers, we must help him do his work.

[Question] The military is accepted as one of the strongest institutions, but how much freedom of thought do you have?

[Answer] Yes, we have it. We have a channel for complaints, but at the same time we must not forget that an army must also have discipline.

[Question] It is sometimes thought that the "obey your commander" system will make the army sheeplike and potentially liable to be led in the wrong direction.

[Answer] We must obey legal orders. Whatever orders are given must be in accordance with the laws.

[Question] Is an order for a coup d'etat correct?

[Answer] Yes, if there is suffering and hardship and it is really essential, but an order to loot or burn would be illegal.

[Question] How can you guarantee that an order would be legal?

[Answer] It is up to the commander. If he issues an illegal order, you do not have to follow it. We have all been educated this far; if we do not know the difference, it just cannot be helped

[Question] Has it ever happened?

[Answer] If you follow an order to rob you will end up in prison. Your commander will not go along with you.

[Question] Is an order to stage a coup legal?

[Answer] No, what has to be considered is whether it is essential. If you follow an order that tells you to get involved in corruption business, you can get in trouble.

[Question] Is it not wrong to stage a coup when there is a need?

[Answer] You must take the risk.

[Question] It is wrong when ordered, but once you succeed, it becomes right -- is that it?

[Answer] I don't know. You have to study it. [laughter]

[Question] Should it not be against the law because it tears up the Constitution?

[Answer] You have to understand the theory. Everything written by human hands can be changed and does not have to last the lifetime of the earth. Maybe a time will come when a constitution can no longer be used to provide social justice; it must then be changed. You may try to change it according to the system, but it may be not possible to do so. Do not think it cannot be changed. If it causes the people hardship it must be changed. Do you want the law or the country to survive? If you look at it this way, you have your answer.

[Question] To what extent do you think the recent annual military reshuffle affected unity in the army?

[Answer] The general public sees nothing wrong with either the recent military or police reshuffles. The promotion or transfer of this or that general does not affect you. A commander must carefully consider all posts given to his subordinates. Any father will do his best to ensure fairness to his children, but certainly he cannot satisfy all his children. That is impossible. Disappointment is a common thing in this world. As soldiers, we must have our leader and listen to him.

[Question] It has been noticed that unity in the army has now reached its peak since the era of Field Marshal Thanom following the 14 October incident.

[Answer] Do you want me to comment on my superior's performance? Unity in the line of command should exist. The army commander is able to coordinate all parts of the three armed forces because he also serves as the supreme commander. For this reason, the armed forces should now be most unified.

[Question] What do you think about the Chat Thai Party's recent attempt to call for a no-confidence debate against [Interior Minister] General Sitthi?

[Answer] The Interior Ministry has an extensive structure connecting administration within the country. It has a structure no smaller than that of the Defense Ministry. Therefore, whoever controls this ministry will be well able to lay down a political base for his party. Whoever is appointed to head this ministry must not favor any particular party. He should be neutral. Do you agree with me?

[Question] If the interior minister is replaced, we will need a neutral person?

[Answer] Why must we have a change? What is wrong with him? Who is trying to make a change?

[Question] The Chat Thai Party is trying to do so.

[Answer] Yes, but only the Chat Thai Party.

[Question] Will they succeed?

[Answer] Go and ask the head of the government. I don't think they will succeed. What need is there for a change?

[Question] What about the rumor of the Prem government?

[Answer] I have no opinion on this matter. No opinion.

[Question] Do you agree that the government should be allowed to administer the country over a long period?

[Answer] Yes, give it enough time -- do not allow it to stumble along.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the appointment of the committee for the study on the dark influence as proposed by General Han?

[Answer] The proposal was based on his good intention. I don't know how much it can do. The administrative branch, the government, is also working on this issue. The committee can only collect information for the government. I don't know whether that will help or not.

[Question] Since you are a member of the committee, what kind of achievement are you looking for?

[Answer] Well, I was appointed to the committee by the Senate. I will do my best.

[Question] Were you informed beforehand about your appointment?

[Answer] I was not.

[Question] Did you disagree with the idea at the beginning?

[Answer] Differences of opinion are acceptable under the democratic system. I can disagree with the idea because we have the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches working in our country. For example, the committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap is now studying obsolete laws. Not all problems can be resolved immediately. It is impossible to completely eliminate the dark influence. During a meeting of the committee, a member pointed out that we could not completely eliminate the dark influence even if our country had 100 percent democracy. There is a dark influence and a mafia in communist countries and the United States. It was born along with the world. Like prostitution, we must try to minimize it.

[Question] It was reported that you have alternately stayed overnight at the houses of Gen Prem and Major General Wichat.

[Answer] That is untrue. Where did you get this information? I have known the prime minister since I was a student at West Point. When he went to the United States, I drove him around. I can stay at his place any time I want. All soldiers respect him.

[Question] Do all military units still respect him now?

[Answer] Yes, he is a good man. Don't you think he is a good man?

BRIEFS

RICE SALE TO INDIA -- India has agreed to buy 100,000 tons of 25-percent Thai rice worth around 600 million baht on a government-to-government basis, of which 75,000 tons will be delivered in September and the remaining amount in October. The agreement was signed by Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and Indian Ambassador to Thailand Mr Ashok Gokhale at the Commerce Ministry yesterday. Previous to this purchase, the Indian Government bought 70,000 tons of 25-percent Thai rice from the private sector. Rice exports from January till now have totaled about 2.2 million tons, and there are contracts for further delivery of over 1.3 million tons at present in the hands of the government and the private sector. This export target for this year is 3.3 million tons. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 26 Aug 83 BK]

WEINBERGER'S ACTIVITIES IN CHINA REPORTED

BK281128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] While in China, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger on Tuesday visited a Chinese army barracks. The same day he watched an hour-long exercise by a Chinese army unit and remarked that the Chinese army must be equipped with modern weapons.

Western observers said Weinberger's activities took place right after his talks with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping on the strengthening of Sino-U.S. military co-operation and Chinese purchase of U.S. technical equipment and weapons. Weinberger already gave China a list of military items, including modern facilities to modernize the Chinese antiaircraft and early warning system.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN ADDRESS AT UN

BK290637 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 29 September]

[Text] Under the headline: "The Boastful Arms Trader," a commentary by Nguyen Huu Chinh on page 4 of NHAN DAN deals with U.S. President Reagan's 26 September address to the UN General Assembly. The commentary says:

It is possible that Reagan thought that those listening to him that day had forgotten their history and were ignorant about developments in the world over the past decades. His entire speech contained a series of sophistic and deceitful arguments aimed at turning black into white. Despite the fact that the United States, increasingly in collusion with China, is trying to breathe life into the Pol Pot remnant troops in Kampuchea, and that U.S. forces are helping the Israeli aggressors in destroying Lebanon, Reagan kept shouting that we have a long-standing tradition of bringing all conflicts to an end.

Shamelessly, Reagan loudly condemned violence and the indiscriminate use of force over the years. Hearing what Reagan said, one might think that the hands of the U.S. aggressors were not stained with the blood of the three Indochinese peoples, and that the United States has nothing to do with the embargo and threats against Cuba, with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and with the feeding and nurturing of various dictatorial and fascist regimes to oppose national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean.

The commentary goes on: On 26 September the U.S. President made three proposals and said: We are ready to show our flexibility and we seek a compromise. What kind of flexibility and compromise did he want to talk about? Reagan said that the United States agrees not to try to balance the total number of Soviet missiles deployed around the world against the number of U.S. missiles to be deployed in Europe, and that Washington reserves the right to deploy its missiles in other areas.

He said that the United States is ready to study measures acceptable to both sides and that he favors the inclusion of not only missiles but also tactical bombers equipped with nuclear weapons into any agreement. But the U.S. President also demanded destruction of the balance of forces between the two sides in the field of strategic weapons, and a priority removal of intercontinental ballistic and surface-to-surface missiles which are widely known as a key component of the Soviet strategic nuclear force.

Reagan also said that the United States is ready to reduce its new Pershing II and cruise medium-range nuclear missiles within the framework of an equitable agreement with the Soviet Union.

Addressing these three proposals by the United States, the commentary says: A careful reading shows that these three proposals by Reagan are not new. They are the same old thing being represented under a different form. They are still very vague, and amount to nothing less than a propaganda and demagogic trick.

Reagan boastfully said that the door is now wide open and that it is time for the Soviet Union to walk in. In reality, the U.S. stance remains unchanged. Reagan's 26 September speech still sticks to the nuclear deterrent strategy and advertises the U.S. President's Zero Option which has already drawn a firm Soviet rejection. His speech still demands the removal of all medium-range missiles in Soviet territory and still refuses to have 162 British and French nuclear missiles accounted for in the planned deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the end of this year in the hope of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Reagan's 26 September speech shows the very incorrect attitude adopted by the United States during its negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva over nuclear arms reduction. In other words, this is a boastful statement of the world's biggest arms dealer.

The commentary concluded by saying that what is worth noting is that while Reagan was boasting at the UN before an audience which largely showed a cold attitude, many Americans gathered outside UN headquarters to protest against Reagan. Criticism of the U.S. foreign policy is spreading throughout the world and right to the heart of the United States. What do the Americans think about a president like Reagan? -- an actor used to playing a unique role which requires him to say deceitful and most shameless and brazen things while remaining cold-faced and callous.

NHAN DAN FLAYS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY ALLIANCE

OW280957 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- "U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger's trip to Japan is aimed at strengthening the U.S.-Japanese military alliance and preparing, together with Japan, for new dangerous military adventures," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper notes that this event took place following the U.S. premeditated violation of Soviet airspace by a South Korean airliner, and a U.S.-inspired psycho-war campaign against the Soviet Union.

It continues: "The United States is turning Japan into a nuclear base, a reliable ally and a reckless shock force ready to execute its warlike strategy in the Far East. The United States and Japan are also seeking to set up a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean strategic military alliance. Their moves remind everyone of the coming into being of the German-Japanese military axis and the 'greater East Asia co-prosperity' doctrine of the Japanese militarists in World War Two.

"What is noteworthy is that today there is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism which is also seeking a military collusion with U.S. imperialism with sinister designs. Weinberger's trips to Japan and China indicated an intensification of the U.S. warlike policy and the Japanese militarist policy in Asia and the Pacific.

This is a serious threat to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and a grave challenge to the world public. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and other Southeast Asian countries [are] closely watching the collusion between the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the Beijing reactionaries and their evil deals."

"More than ever before the Southeast Asian peoples should coordinate their actions against the military adventures and expansionists, in defence of their life and of peace and stability in the region," NHAN DAN stresses.

KAMPUCHEAN POLICY TOWARD SRV RESIDENTS HAILED

OW280955 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- The policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with regard to Vietnamese residents is "a correct and considerate policy", says NHAN DAN today.

Commenting on this document which has just been issued by the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the paper says: "The document presents facts about the situation of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea, highlights the correct policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with regard to the Vietnamese now living, working in Kampuchea. That is a slap in the face of Beijing's mendacious propaganda.

"Over long periods of their national history, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples who were both oppressed and ruled by imperialists and colonialists, have developed close ties of friendship and solidarity in the struggle for independence and freedom. Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea have always been honest, law-abiding people who respect Kampuchean customs and habits and live in solidarity and friendship with the Kampuchean people. Together with the latter, they have actively contributed to the development of the Kampuchean national economy. Like their Kampuchean brothers and sisters, they fell victims of barbarous campaigns of repression under the Lon Nol and Pol Pot administrations.

"After the liberation of Kampuchea, like other foreign residents, the Vietnamese residents who survived from concentration camps or had fled to Vietnam were authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to return to their former places of residence. On the other hand, the Vietnamese citizens who have relatives in Kampuchea were authorized by the Kampuchean Government to join them and live and work there in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"The document of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea makes it clear that not only Vietnamese residents but other foreigners who formerly lived in Kampuchea were authorized to return to their former places of residence, including a large number of Chinese residents. By mid-1983 about 56,000 Vietnamese had returned to their former places, i.e. about ten per cent of the total number prior to 1969. As for Chinese residents or ethnic Chinese who have been authorized to return to their former places of residence, their number in only five provinces and cities had reached 61,400 by November 1982. In Phnom Penh alone they numbered 40,000 up to that date.

"While reconstructing the country and stabilizing the people's life, the People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have promulgated a number of policies regarding foreign residents, including the Vietnamese in Kampuchea, which completely conform with international law. The policies towards the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea reflect the correct line of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which consists on the one hand in safeguarding its sovereignty and national independence, and on the other, in constantly promoting the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation with the Vietnamese people.

These bonds have been forged with the blood of the two peoples in order to resist the common (?adversaries) who are the reactionaries in the Chinese authorities, the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces in Thailand who attempt to sabotage the revival in Kampuchea and break the unity of the three Indochinese nations." "The document of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry points out: 'Many Vietnamese have laid down their lives in Kampuchea to contribute to the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime.' The People's Republic of Kampuchea highly appreciates the contributions made by the Vietnamese residents to the revolutionary cause in Kampuchea. The above-mentioned facts can be certified by any ordinary citizen of Kampuchea, and they have been acknowledged by numerous foreign observers, including former U.S. Ambassador to Kampuchea Emory Swank."

The paper continues: "In the face of the constant growth and stabilization of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its increasing international prestige, in the face of the failure of their attempt to discredit the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam, particularly over the question of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea, Beijing, Washington and Bangkok now claim that Vietnam has moved hundreds of thousands of its inhabitants to Kampuchea in order to Vietnamize this country. This is to cover their crimes against the Kampuchean revival and to divide Kampuchea and Vietnam."

"It is undeniable that the real threat to the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and other countries in Southeast Asia comes from Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism."

"No distortions and lies can reverse the situation in Kampuchea, nor break the unity between the three Indochinese peoples," the paper concludes.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES HUNGARY ON ARMY DAY

OW282200 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 28 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has sent his warmest greetings to General Lajos Czinege, minister of national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic on the 135th Army Day of Hungary.

The message recalls the glorious fight of the Hungarian People's Army side by side with the Soviet Army to defeat the German fascists and the [word indistinct] reactionary clique and liberate the country. It goes on: "Today, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, closely uniting with the fraternal countries in the socialist community, the Hungarian People's Army has grown and strengthened quickly and become a regular and modern army. At present, the Hungarian People's Army is firmly defending its fatherland, actively taking part in the building of a developed socialist society in Hungary, while siding with the united armed forces of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty to defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world."

The message wishes the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Hungary constant consolidation and development.

BULGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY FETE

OW231727 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23 -- Colonel Petar Bossev, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Vietnam, gave a reception here today in celebration of the 39th Army Day of Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Alexandrov Itov and other embassy officials, were present on the occasion. The guests included Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, and Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan.

Toasts were raised to the great victories of the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Bulgaria and to the further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and the two armies.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

OW271816 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Labour led by its minister Dao Thien Thi, has paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. A protocol on cooperation between the two countries for 1984 was signed during the visit.

The Vietnamese guests toured some industrial and construction projects in Sofia and other localities, and exchanged views with the Bulgarian departments concerned.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 28 SEPTEMBER

OW282242 Hanoi VNA in English 1713 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) paid a friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from Sept. 21-28, 1983.

The delegation, headed by Fisseha Desta, member of the COPWE Standing Committee and deputy general-secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), including Brigadier-General Siyoum Makonnen and Mulatu Nagash, members of the COPWE Central Committee.

The delegation was cordially received by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Council of State. Fisseha Desta conveyed a letter from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the COPWE, and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (P.M.A.C.), to Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and requested him to convey a letter from Mengistu Haile Mariam to Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

President Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the delegation and thanked President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the COPWE and the Ethiopian people for giving to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam their warm sentiments and warm support in the building and defence of their socialist homeland.

President Truong Chinh warmly praised the achievements recorded by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the COPWE in the national democratic revolution, creating a basis for advancing to socialism and affirmed the resolute support of the party, the state and the people of Vietnam for the fraternal Ethiopian people's revolutionary cause.

While in Vietnam, the COPWE delegation visited President Ho Chi Minh's house, the army museum, and a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and called on the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association.

The COPWE delegation held talks with a delegation of the C.P.V. led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm solidarity and friendship.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam warmly welcomed the big successes recorded by the Ethiopian people in their national democratic revolution against the dictatorial Haile Selassie feudal regime, in building the necessary material basis for advancing to socialism, resolutely struggling to stop all schemes and acts of aggression of the imperialist and reactionaries at home and abroad with a view to defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia's election as president of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) has affirmed the international role and prestige of socialist Ethiopia which is upholding the banner of peace and friendship, helping to build Africa into a region of durable peace and stability, thus making an active contribution to the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Communist Party and people of Vietnam fully supported the Ethiopian people's just revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and considered the Ethiopian people's successes as their own.

The COPWE delegation very highly valued the glorious successes recorded by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the C.P.V. in building and defending their socialist homeland. The Vietnamese people's victory is a great encouragement to the African people's and the rest of the world now struggling for independence and freedom.

The COPWE delegation affirmed the Ethiopian people's resolute support to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. It supported the statement of the summit conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (in March 1983) and all efforts of the three Indochinese peoples to build Southeast Asia into a peaceful, friendly, stable and cooperative region and to oppose all schemes and acts of sabotage of imperialism and other reactionary forces.

The COPWE delegation resolutely protested against all schemes aimed at maintaining the presence of the genocidal Pol Pot gang at the United Nations and demanded the legitimate representation at the United Nations of the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin.

The C.P.V. and COPWE delegations fully supported the well-known peace initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding peace, opposing the arms race and the U.S. installation of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The two sides warmly supported the tireless efforts of the Republic of India, president of the Non-aligned Movement, for strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the countries in the movement and struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, striving for a new world economic order and for the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

The two delegations vehemently condemned U.S.-led imperialism's aggressive and war-seeking policy which is creating tension in Central America, the Caribbean, the Middle-East, Southern Africa and elsewhere in the world. They voiced full support for the indomitable struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese, Namibian, Nicaraguan and Salvadorean peoples and many other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, and Zionism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two delegations expressed their belief that with the aggregate strength of the three revolutionary currents, with the offensive mettle of our epoch, the struggle of the peace-loving and progressive people in the world will win many new victories, foiling all wallike and reactionary schemes and plans of imperialism and international reaction.

The two delegations noted with elation that since the success of the revolutions of Vietnam and Ethiopia, the friendship and solidarity between the C.P.V. and the COPWE between the Vietnamese and the Ethiopian peoples have developed more and more satisfactorily. The two delegations discussed measures to enhance friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Ethiopia.

On September 28, 1983, the COPWE delegation successfully concluded its friendly visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the International Department of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; and other high-ranking officials.

PHAM VAN DONG ON SAINT CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS TIES

OW281952 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 28 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of congratulations to Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis, on the occasion of the proclamation of the country's independence.

The message says: I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to recognize the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis as an independent, sovereign country, and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with the federation."

Pham Van Dong wished the people of the federation success in consolidating national independence and building a prosperous country thus making a contribution to the defence of peace in the Caribbean and elsewhere in the world.

NGUYEN DUC TAM RECEIVES MPLA PARTY DELEGATION

OW281919 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 28 -- A delegation of the Cadres Department of the M.P.L.A. Party of Labour Central Committee of the People's Republic of Angola led by its acting head, Antonio, paid a week-long visit to Vietnam ending today.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member, and head of the Organization Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Le Duc Binh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy head of the said department. The delegation visited the late President Ho Chi Minh's house and office and a number of localities.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OW282016 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 28 -- The Vietnam Eastern Medicine Association recently held its national congress in Hanoi, the seventh congress since it was established and the first since national reunification.

According to statistics reported at the congress, at present Vietnam has about 6,000 registered Eastern Medicine Practitioners, not including more than 1,000 doctors and assistant-doctors specializing in traditional medicine and employed by the Ministry of Public Health. Besides, more than 3,000 villages and city wards have been doing pretty well in treating common illnesses with herbal medicines.

The association has collected 225 medical books, 400 traditional recipes and tens of thousands of books on the theory of acupuncture. It has also translated many valuable books by well-known Vietnamese medical practitioners of the past such as Hai Thuong Lan Ong and Tue Tinh from Chinese into Vietnamese.

In his address to the congress, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong insisted on the urgency of better inheriting the national medical legacy. He urged the association and the Public Health Ministry to try to collect in the shortest possible time the rationale of traditional medicine evinced by progressive practitioners family recipes handed down from father to son and simple cures of the people, including ethnic minorities. He also called on them to satisfactorily and scientifically combine traditional medicine with modern medicine.

The congress unanimously decided to rename the association The Vietnam Traditional Medicine Association with Nguyen Si Lam, a well known medical practitioner, as its president.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS CLOSES 28 SEPTEMBER

OW281856 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- The third congress of the Vietnam Writers' Association closed here this afternoon after three days' sitting.

The congress elected the association's new Executive Committee comprising 44 members including four women and four nationals of ethnic minority origin, and new secretariat comprising nine members. Writer Nguyen Dinh Thi was re-elected general secretary of the association.

During its sitting, the congress received congratulatory messages from the writers' associations in the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Cuba, Poland and Romania. The congress heard more than 30 reports and speeches dealing with the activities of different branches of literature, such as "Literature of the Ethnic Minorities" presented by poet Nong Quoc Chan, "Questions Concerning the Work of Young Writers" by writer Nguyen Ngoc, or "Major Issues of the Socialist Literature" by literary critic Phan Cu De.

The participants adopted the resolution of the congress, the amended statute of the association and a letter addressed to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The latter expresses the Vietnamese writers' profound confidence in the party's leadership and their determination to make the literary works commensurate with the magnitude of the country's socialist construction.

TAP CHI CONG SAN SEPTEMBER ISSUE REVIEWED

OW280405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Review of Issue No 9, 1983, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Text] The September 1983 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Exercise the Working People's Right to Collective Mastery."

The editorial says that the law approved by the Seventh National Assembly's Fifth Session on organizing people's councils and people's committees has given further substance to the new Constitution and institutionalized the resolution of the fifth party congress, thus creating conditions for these organs to bring into play their functions, fulfill their tasks, increase the effectiveness of the state management apparatus, and contribute to properly carrying out the system of leadership by the party, management by the state and mastery by the people.

The editorial points out: On the basis of the principles and forms of exercising the people's mastery in every locality and installation as determined by law, we must turn people's councils into real organs of authority of the people which are responsible to the local population in realizing its will and desires and in making important decisions on local construction and protection. In this way, people's councils can really become an organic structural part of Vietnam's social life with the working people as collective masters.

The editorial stresses: In order to fully and effectively implement the new law, we must motivate and organize the people to participate in building their own administrations and to contribute to managing state and social affairs. To this end, we must, first of all, organize the people to express their opinions on issues related to the national interests and their own benefits. Second, these issues must be actually included in the agenda of the meetings held by the people's councils and their subordinate organs. Third, these issues must be settled and must bring about practical results.

The pooling of the people's views, remarks and criticisms and the listening to their discussions of ways to settle the issues raised must be regarded as principled measures to tighten the relations between the administrative organs and their legitimate masters and to make the people the real masters. The relationship with the electorate and the people does not mean that their representatives only make appearances for form's sake. It is a vital link for the local administrative organs at all levels.

In order to develop the people's role as real masters, it is necessary to organize and motivate the masses to implement the approved resolutions, thereby turning this implementation into a seething, practical and fruitful revolutionary movement in the building and defense of the fatherland.

Next is Comrade Nguyen Duc's article: "To Achieve Success for Socialism in the Current Struggle Between the Two Roads in Our Country." The article profoundly analyzes the complexity of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in various fields in our country, pointing out the causes of the current situation and raising many important questions to be settled to step up the struggle for ensuring the success of socialism.

The article says: To research, discover, conceive and recapitulate the specific forms and measures suitable for the struggle between the two roads in the present stage, we cannot detach ourselves from the mass revolutionary movement which enables suggestions, experiences and transitional measures to be generated to promptly and effectively meet the requirements of the specific economic and social situation. If the line and policies of the party and the state are translated into creative revolutionary actions by the masses, the struggle between the two roads will surely develop actively. There must be suitable guidelines, policies and organizational forms in every aspect to lead the masses into organized and guided movements to perform revolutionary acts, to prevent illegal and negative acts, and to promptly restore order in every important aspect of social life.

Next is comrade Nguyen Duc Binh's article: "Ideology, Organization and Economy." From the angle of ideological work, the author analyzes the relationship between ideological work and organizational and economic work, thus contributing to clarifying the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum.

The article points out that the main characteristic, vitality and effectiveness of ideological work lie in its close coordination and organic unity with economic and organizational work. Some ideological problems cannot be resolved merely through ideological work, but by combining ideological work with economic and organizational measures.

Of course, no economic task can be carried out without the positive benefit of ideological work. Therefore, dynamic ideological effect must be fully developed.

However, ideas can be transformed into physical force and strengthened only if they take root in the economy, if economic installations exist, and if they are supported by organizational work.

Next is Le Huu Dung's article: "To Properly Implement the Task of Purchasing and Controlling the Sources of Goods." The purchase and control of the sources of goods is a task of primary importance for the internal trade sector. Only by controlling goods can we actively ensure the supply of goods according to plan and have the necessary conditions to manage markets, stabilize markets and prices, and properly serve production and the people's livelihood.

After discussing the problem, the article draws conclusions from the realities over the past years regarding the control of industrial, agricultural, handicraft and small industry goods and stresses the need to promptly implement a unified purchase policy nationwide.

Nguyen Van Tham's article "Scientific Organization of Various Documentary and Material Resources Systems in Support of Leadership and Management" deals with improving the organization of various documentary and material resources systems used by party and state organs. This is one of the necessary measures to oppose red tape and contribute to preventing harm caused by an administrative system based on subsidies and by the working system and attitude.

Nguyen Dinh Quang's article "Family Planning" analyzes the consequences of fast population growth and deals with a number of essential measures to overcome them. The article says:

We should realize and accept the fact that the world occupied by mankind is limited and that the universe is not an omnipotent savior. Thus we must consciously protect all our resources, control our private desires, and prevent all tendencies which are contrary to mankind's survival.

Dinh Xuan Dung's article "The Reality of War and Literary Creation" says that the ideological and aesthetic nature of a work on war depends on many different factors, mainly on the writer's attitude toward that war. The very special social character of the phenomenon of war and the discrepancies and conflicts noted frequently in writers' viewpoints regarding this phenomenon have led to the complexity of tendencies and contents reflected in literary works.

Le Van Phong's article introduces a number of experiences in building economic and agro-industrial structures in Dien Ban district.

Under the "Ideological Activities" rubric, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Chu Mong's article, "Discovery of New Talents," which observes that in all periods there have been many endowed youths and older people who lack opportunities and conditions to properly develop their talents. The article says that the question is how to bring to light these talents promptly and accurately.

Under the title "Reagan's Dangerous Escalation in His Military Strategy; From One Sword and One Shield to Two Shields," Nhua Vu's article points out: With this escalation, U.S. imperialism has come to appear as a bloodthirsty warmonger.

This escalation reflects the foolish aggressiveness of the United States and reveals its strategic weakness before the vigorous mounting current of revolutionary forces. Either using one sword and one shield or using two shields, the U.S. war chariot has consistently stumbled over the solid bastion of the revolutionary and progressive forces with the Soviet Union as the pillar.

Van Dung's article "Great Han Expansionism in History" provides concrete evidence that expansion and aggression have been the strategy and true characteristic of the great Han dynasties in the several-thousand-year history of China. The reality of the past several decades proves that expansion and aggression continue to be the strategy and characteristic of the present reactionary Chinese ruling circles.

TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Le Tinh's article entitled: "The Portuguese Communist Party Is Advancing Steadily."

BRIEFS

DONG THAP TAX COLLECTION -- Since early this year, Dong Thap Province has collected nearly 159 million dong in industrial and commercial taxes, fulfilling 65.8 percent of the plan for 1983. All districts and cities in the province have increased tax collection by 30-165 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN -- Dong Thap Province has delivered 123,667 metric tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling 70.2 percent of the annual plan. This figure, which includes 42,368 metric tons collected from the 10th-month crop and 80,404 metric tons from the winter-spring crop, shows a decrease of 10,000 metric tons compared with the same period last year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 83 BK]

DONG THAP AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION -- Thanks to the application of the new contractual system, the movement for agricultural cooperativization in Dong Thap Province has developed vigorously and steadily. The province has set up another 1,092 production collectives, bringing to 1,264 the total number of these establishments and absorbing more than 49 percent of the peasant families and more than 27 percent of the cultivated area. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 83 BK]

MINH HAI LEAFHOPPERS -- As many as 9,200 hectares of rice and rice seedlings in Minh Hai Province have been ravaged by leafhoppers. The province has sent all technical cadres of the agricultural service to the affected districts to help them form many teams fight these insects with insecticide. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 83 BK]

AUSTRALIACAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH CHINA

BK271155 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The federal government has mounted a campaign to promote Australian trade and investment in China. Giving details today, the deputy prime minister and minister for trade, Mr Bowen, said the opportunities for Australian trade with China were outstanding. As a measure of [words indistinct] the market, Mr Bowen said he had established a special China section within his department with a doubling of its staff. (

Mr Bowen said trade offices around Australia now had China experts while a special fund had been established to support the new sales and investment drive. Speaking at a China trade seminar in Perth, Mr Bowen said the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, had given personal impetus to the expanding relationships between the two nations.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RECONSIDER E. TIMOR POLICY

BK261650 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Threats to Security"]

[Text] Any threat to the security of Papua New Guinea is a threat to Australia's security. It would be reckless for us to ignore the warning of Papua New Guinea's minister for defence that he expects his country to be invaded by Indonesia "in the next 10 to 20 years", or even sooner.

The visiting minister, Mr Epel Toto, may well be exaggerating the danger of such a calamitous event. He has conceded that his Prime Minister, Mr Somare, does not share his apprehension. And until now the two nations seem to have had a reasonably cordial relationship.

Nonetheless, it must be assumed that a member of his country's government holding Mr Tito's responsibilities would not make such an alarming statement without some justification. Whatever the basis for his claim, the fact that he has come to this conclusion must affect relations between two of our nearest neighbors.

The minister's fears are apparently also held by at least some officers of Papua New Guinea's armed forces, and his warning is no doubt connected with his efforts to obtain additional defence assistance from Australia. The question of whether the situation does require further action on our part can only be decided by the federal government. But it would be most disturbing if Mr Tito has correctly described the reaction of Mr Hayden and Mr Scholes as "not sympathetic -- very evasive."

Papua New Guinea has shown itself to be extraordinarily considerate of Indonesia's wishes and interests. Despite its common ethnic background with the people of Irian Jaya, it has offered neither support nor sympathy to that territory's indigenous independence movement and has prevented it from functioning inside Papua New Guinea.

The Indonesian Government seems to have acknowledged these friendly gestures. But, as Mr Tito has reminded us, his country has a population of only three million compared with Indonesia's 150 million. As was shown by the earlier "confrontation" with Malaysia, Indonesia's leaders have not always been reluctant to rely on the use of force against their less powerful neighbors.

The seizure of East Timor has established an alarming precedent for Indonesian expansion. By annexing a former Portuguese colony which was never part of the Netherlands East Indies, it has extended its territorial claims well beyond the original goals of the Indonesia independence movement and beyond what it was entitled to under international law.

It has been argued that, as East Timor was part of an island of which another part was Indonesia in taking over an adjacent remnant of a former colonial empire. If this principle is accepted, Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei are just as subject to Indonesian claims as was East Timor. So too is Papua New Guinea.

Recent Australian governments have been anxious to do nothing which might affront Indonesia and cause it to refuse to accept our aid. But one of the difficulties of foreign relations is that one cannot always please everyone at the same time.

However important Indonesia's goodwill may be, Australia will not be advantaged if, by accepting the fait accompli of East Timor we place in jeopardy other nations in our region whose security is vital to our own.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MELBOURNE CITES NEW DEFENSE FORCE CHIEF

BK240848 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The new commander of the Papua New Guinea Defense Force, Brigadier General (Ken Noga), says the Australian Government is still considering a request from Papua New Guinea to base military helicopters and transport aircraft at (Natzab) near Lae. Gen (Noga) said the matter obviously needed consideration by Australia before an answer is given.

Papua New Guinea's former defense minister, Mr Epel Tito, put the request with the Australian defense and foreign ministers when he visited Canberra recently. Mr Tito said after the talks that the request had been rejected. However, Gen (Noga), who was then Papua New Guinea's defense adviser in Canberra, disagreed with this and said the proposals are still before the Australian Government.

Gen (Noga) took over today from Brigadier General Mamae as commander of the Papua New Guinea Defense Force.

FLOOD RELIEF REQUESTED FOR MOROBE PROVINCE

BK280716 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Australia has been formally asked for assistance following the devastating floods which have swept through Morobe Province around the town of Lae in Papua New Guinea.

Provincial government officials say at least 11 people are known to have died during the flooding.

A spokesman for the Australian High Commissioner's Office in Port Moresby said today 4 Hercules transport planes had left the Richmond Air Base in New South Wales this morning carrying a 20-man team of technicians and stores handlers. Relief supplies aboard the Hercules include 2 power generators, tents to accommodate 10,000 people, and special water purification equipment.

VISITING SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE

BK271536 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union's deputy minister for foreign trade, Ivan Grishin, has said that his government will consider a counterpurchase trade link system with Indonesia in the future. The Soviet official said this in Jakarta Monday after meeting the coordinating minister for economy, finance, and industry, and development control, Ali Wardhana.

He said his meeting with Minister Ali Wardhana had discussed the possible purchase of Indonesia's traditional commodities, particularly nonoil and nongas products. The possibility of sending Soviet goods to Indonesia was also discussed at the meeting. Grishin also talked on his government's efforts to expand bilateral relations with Indonesia. He said his meetings with Indonesian officials were useful and held in a very cordial atmosphere. The Soviet deputy minister is in Jakarta to lead his government's trade delegation to explore the possible expansion of trade with Indonesia.

'Ready To Accept' Offer

BK281421 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesia has offered cooperation in developing power generating stations to the Soviet Union in an effort to further improve bilateral economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union's deputy minister for foreign trade, Ivan Grishin, told newsmen in Jakarta today that his country is ready to accept the offer because it has had experience in developing geothermal power stations, both in his own country and in others, such as in Latin America. Leading the Soviet trade delegation to Indonesia, Ivan Grishin earlier met with the coordinating minister for economy, finance, industry, and development control, Ali Wardhana; Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh; and the director of Pancaniaga Company, (Sukardi Odang).

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES ASEAN PARLIAMENT'S INTEGRATION

BK261504 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesia was expressed its objection to the concept of forming an ASEAN parliament. Answering questions by newsmen following his meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building this afternoon, the head of the Indonesian parliamentary delegation to the ASEAN Inter-parliamentary Organization [AIPO] in Singapore, Kharis Suhud, said that viewed from all aspects, Indonesia continues to respect the Bangkok Declaration which stipulates that the organization should not be integrated, but should stay as an association of ASEAN parliaments.

Kharis Suhud said the original form of the organization is quite suitable and needs to be strengthened without leading toward integration. What is more important is that the formation of an integrated ASEAN parliament is not in line with the Indonesian 1945 Constitution.

The Indonesian delegation bid farewell to the president before leaving for Singapore to attend the AIPO conference scheduled to be held from 5-7 October. The conference will discuss the location of the AIPO Permanent Secretariat, assistance for old people, ASEAN-EEC economic cooperation, a general review of ASEAN economic cooperation, as well as the Philippine proposal for an ASEAN parliament.

MALAYSIATROOPS NOT TO BE EVACUATED FROM CORAL ATOLL

BK290500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Malaysia has refused to evacuate its troops stationed on Terumbu Layang-Layang, a small atoll in the South China Sea occupied by Malaysia since June this year. "The land is rightfully ours and we will repel any aggression from any source," Army General Ton Sri Zain Hashim said yesterday. "If such a need arises we will even expand our present force and take other necessary steps to protect our territorial integrity," he added. He declined further comment on possible lines of actions citing security reasons. Defence Chief General Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali Seth said recently that 10 to 20 soldiers had been stationed on Terumbu Layang-Layang, about 60 km (40 miles) southeast of Vietnamese-held Pulau Kecil Amboyna.

Vietnam sent a protest note demanding that Malaysia withdraw from the atoll, but Deputy Foreign Minister Kadir Sheikh Fadzir reaffirmed that it had always been Malaysian territory and reminded Hanoi of Malaysia's protest against the occupation of Pulau Kecil Amboyna. The Malaysian and Vietnamese Governments agreed to resolve the issue at the negotiating table since Amboyna Cay, said to be oil-rich, came into dispute a few years ago.

KING HOSPITALIZED IN KUANTAN WITH 'CHEST PAINS'

BK280706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 28 (AFP) -- The Malaysian king, Sultan Ahmad Shah was in hospital at the east coast town of Kuantan today after reportedly leading his side to victory in a football match yesterday. The yang di pertuan agung (king) was admitted last night after he complained of chest pains, reports said.

Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who rushed to Kuantan on hearing the news, said today that the king, who was on an official visit to neighbouring Pahang State, had been advised to cancel all his engagements. Datuk Musa added that the 53-year-old king was making satisfactory progress in hospital. To prevent aggravation of his condition, medical specialists have advised him rest in the hospital, he said.

Sultan Ahmad Shah, who was the ruler of Pahang before his election as the head of state by the conference of rulers, will complete his five year term in April.

A report from Kuantan said the king, a keen sportsman, had led his team to a 4-1 victory in a football match against the Pahang Chief Minister's 11 earlier yesterday. He was there watching another football match between a Malaysian and Argentine team in the Merdeka tournament at the Kuantan stadium when he complained of chest pains and was taken to hospital, the report said.

King's 'Sudden Illness' Confirmed

BK281211 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Their royal highnesses the sultan and sultana of Johor today visited his majesty the yang di pertuan agung at the General Hospital in Kuantan. His majesty was admitted to the hospital's royal ward last night following a sudden illness.

MARCOS SAYS GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE FUNCTIONING

OW281156 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The government will not stop its momentum of work all over the country because of the doings of radicals in Metro Manila. The president gave this assurance in a nationwide address over radio and television. The president assured the nation that there is no cause for worry or alarm because government operations are not hampered in any way. The president stressed that the momentum of productivity in the countryside must continue.

[Begin Marcos recording in progress] ...are not going to lose this fight by any negligence or any lack of application to our work. Rest assured that the rhythm of government continues even while the radicals try to create a revolutionary atmosphere with anarchy, terrorism, murder, and hooliganism and gangsterism. I repeat, this government continues to operate normally. Don't fear that we are in any way panicked or paralyzed by this terrorism.

You and I have passed through many battles together, the battles in uniform with the guerrillas; during 1972 in countryside battles against the NPA [New People's Army] the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front]. All of these are history. [end recording]

Further Report

HK290010 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos has given the assurance that the government is continuing to operate normally and will carry on the momentum of productivity. This despite what he termed the radical and terroristic acts, particularly in Metro Manila.

In a nationwide radio and television speech, the president assured the people that there is no cause for worry over the operations of government, as everyone in the public service is doing his job. The president also said that the government cannot stop the momentum of growth in the provinces just because there are radicals in Metro Manila who kill people and destroy traffic lights and stores.

He said every Cabinet member, especially the line ministers, must continue to work. The most visible right now is the first lady, who is also the governor of Metro Manila, which is the area of conflict. The chief executive added that the Ministries of Trade, Public Works, and the monetary board are the busiest agencies, particularly on the problems that involve the country's present economic crisis.

INVESTIGATORS SEARCH FOR CAMPUS 'AGITATORS'

HK290158 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The military and police have started fielding undercover and intelligence agents to various schools in Metro Manila in an effort to flush out and arrest agitators. Authorities made this move following reliable reports that the "tense situation" in many schools these days was the result of the presence of agitators on schools campuses in Metro Manila. They said that they are keeping close watch on outsiders who are frequenting school campuses because the agitators were believed not to be students.

The agitators were mostly goons, hooligans, and vandals who were paid to create trouble on school campuses and threaten students into joining mass demonstrations, the authorities said. Police officials revealed that the vandals in the previous mass actions were criminal elements who disguised themselves as student demonstrators.

The surveillance operation is also part of the police investigation of the recent rash violence, particularly the bloody confrontation on Mendiola Street last September 21, during which 10 persons died. Members of the special police team investigating the incident have been comparing notes with military intelligence agents in an attempt to establish the identities of the persons involved in the violent demonstrations and the vandalism which followed.

Photographs taken by the police photographers are carefully being reviewed by the investigators who also sought the help of legitimate student leaders to identify those in the photographs. Investigators wanted to know who among those in the photographs are the students and outsiders.

Investigators are expected to submit a full report on the inquiry after they have completed interviews and identification process. Practically all military and civilian investigative bodies are involved in the investigation. In the western police district alone, 20 veteran investigators had been assigned to the body to conduct full-time investigation of the Mendiola incident. Investigators are coordinating with the military authorities who have also assigned crack agents to the special body.

Meanwhile, the police reported that several students in certain Manila colleges and universities yesterday boycotted classes in preparation for a demonstration scheduled later yesterday. The scheduled demo did not, however, materialize because of the inclement weather. Police confirmed reports that a good number of students have not been attending classes since the start of the student unrest late last month.

Earlier, the police invited several student leaders to shed light on the reported involvement of some students in demonstrations. But the students pointed to outsiders as the ones involved in violent demonstration. The students, however, admitted they took part in the peaceful prayer rally at Liwasang Bonifacio which was held hours before the bloody demonstration on Mendiola street last September 21.

Education Minister's Remarks

HK282352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Education Minister Onofre Corpuz asked yesterday the help of school authorities in stopping the reported use of campuses by radicals in their clandestine meetings. The move followed reports by intelligence authorities that many school campuses are being used as bases of operations by radical students. Corpuz told school management that it is their responsibility to keep the campuses closed to radical activities. He urged stricter security against radical and subversive infiltration of campuses.

ARRESTS AT METRO MANILA CHECKPOINTS CONTINUE

OW281435 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Five more persons were arrested at various checkpoints in Metro Manila, bringing to 14 the total number of arrests since the start of the military crackdown against loose firearms, ammunition, and explosives last week.

The latest arrests included three presidential security command troopers, who were charged with violating a Defense Ministry order banning military and police personnel from drinking in public places. The three are identified as Sergeant (Domingo de Guzman), Constable 1st Class (Ernesto Miguel), and Constable 2d Class (Edris Hanani). Two civilians were also arrested at various checkpoints for possession of firearms.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO AQUINO PROBE COMMISSION

HK290427 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The special commission looking into the Aquino killing resumes its work with the presence of two new members. They are opposition Assemblyman Philemon Fernandez and Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino. Their appointment to the commission upon recommendation by the Batasang Pambansa is expected to further assure that members composing the body are men of the highest integrity and honor, who will see to it that the truth about the Aquino killing will come out.

Fernandez, a member of the opposition Pasyon Bisaya group, said he was accepting his designation as member of the commission in the highest interests of the nation. The opposition assured his Batasan colleagues in his acceptance speech he will conduct himself in such a manner as not to cause any stigma of dishonor to the Batasan.

[Begin Fernandez recording] It is not easy after all these years of hard work to build up our personal credibility to lose it in one stroke, and yet something that [words indistinct], and this is what will happen; there is the higher consideration of the national interest. The nation is crying out for the truth regarding the Aquino assassination and it should be the duty of each and every citizen who values the honor of his country to contribute in whatever measure he can to the ascertainment of the truth. And so, Mr Speaker, if in return for accepting this awesome responsibility that the Batasan has chosen to bestow upon my humble person, I will lose my political fortunes, so be it; at least I rest assured by the thought that in losing my political fortunes, I did it for the higher interests of the nation. [end recording]

Meantime three ranking military officials and the manager of the Manila International Airport will testify before the commission this week on the killing of former senator Aquino. General Counsel Rustico Nazareno said summoned were Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief Major General Prospero Olivas, former Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio, and airport Manager (Luiz Buena). Nazareno said that while proceedings before the commission have yet to resume starting October 10, investigations of the Aquino killing will continue. The commission allowed its general counsel to record testimony and evidence from witnesses who may be able to shed light on the killing.

EDITORIAL URGES RESOLVING OF AQUINO CASE

HK281408 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 28 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Aquino Case Must Be Resolved"]

[Text] The move of the Fernando Commission to invite a Japanese journalist to shed light on the assassination of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr would be a major step toward early resolution of the mystery behind the solon's death. Likewise is the appeal of President Marcos for the opposition to present its dozen witnesses before the commission and his offer to increase the membership of the commission to include respected members of the community.

The testimony of Japanese journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya who said he was eyewitness to the murder could speed up the investigation. He could blaze the trail for other witnesses to come forward and give the commission vital information on the dastardly killing of Aquino. The president has said that all witnesses would be protected and that the opposition could choose their own security men for their witnesses. Mr Marcos also said he wanted to see the case resolved early no matter who gets hurt. The nation is one with him in hoping that the Aquino case will be ended quickly and soon. Too many groups have taken advantage of the Aquino incident either to boost their personal ambitions or to abet further subversion in an effort to topple the constituted government.

Obviously, the government will have to accept the fact that whichever way it moves in the investigation of Mr Aquino's death it will always have to bear the stigma of having failed to provide adequate security for the administration's most vocal critic.

Only after an impartial and just hearing of the case is held and the person or persons responsible for the crime have been brought to justice and punished will the nation gradually settle back to normalcy.

U.S. BASE EMPLOYEES MAY STRIKE OVER WAGES

HK290151 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Sep 83 p 20

[Text] The 22,000-strong federation of Filipino employees in the American military facilities in the country may stage a strike shortly unless a dispute over wage increases under a proposed new collective bargaining agreement [CBA] are resolved quickly.

The joint Philippine-United States committee is scheduled to meet today to take up the Filipino employees' demands. Officials of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association in U.S. Bases in the Philippines told BUSINESS DAY yesterday that if the joint committee fails to settle the dispute there would be no further obstacle to a strike.

"We will have exhausted all the remedies provided for under the existing bases labor agreement," federation President Roberto Flores said. "Our only recourse is to stage a work stoppage in order to compel management to go back to the negotiating table.

Affected by the dispute are the Subic Bay Naval Base in Zambales, Clark Air Force Base in Pampanga, the San Miguel Naval Communication Station in Zambales, Wallace Air Base in San Fernando, La Union, and Camp John Hay in Baguio.

U.S. Labor Attache Joseph Lee, contacted by BUSINESS DAY, declined to comment on the dispute, saying it would be "premature" for him to discuss the matter.

Demands: The labor federation has raised two demands to the joint Philippine-U.S. committee. It is asking for postponement of the implementation of wage increases proposed by U.S. military authorities last Aug. 18. Unless deferred by the joint committee, these proposals will take effect on Oct. 1.

The federation is also seeking a review of the results of a 1983 technical wage survey, which according to the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) have been used by the American military authorities as the basis for pay adjustments to be granted Filipino employees under the new CBA.

(The survey, which covered 36 firms, is intended to determine how much wage adjustments have been granted by "progressive" local employers.)

The labor federation is seeking greater participation in the conduct of the wage survey in lieu of what it calls the "unilateral" interpretation by the American military authorities.

Pay Hikes: Based on the formula used by the American military to interpret the wage survey data, the pay increases due Filipinos doing manual work would average 4.56 percent, while employees doing nonmanual functions would get a 6.12 percent average increase.

Labor federation officials consider such adjustments "unacceptably low" and argue that the wage survey results are such only because of the formula being used in interpreting the data. Alternative methods of evaluating survey data would yield wage increase figures about twice as high as the current American proposal, federation President Flores claimed. U.S. military authorities reportedly have said the labor federation's participation in the conduct of the wage survey should be limited to the selection of the firms to be surveyed and to data gathering. Federation officials counter that the BLA precisely provides for union participation in "developing the principles and procedures" for such surveys. They add that the current dispute arises out of the federation calls the "misinterpretation" and "misapplication" of the BLA by American authorities. The federation is therefore pressing for the adoption of a formula that would be "mutually acceptable" to the union and base authorities.

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